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NOTES

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ON THE

COLONY OF VICTORIA;

Historical, Geographical, Meteorological, and Statistical.

BY

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,

GOVERNMENT STATIST OF VICTORIA.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA.

AUTHOR OF NOTES OF A TOUR IN NEW ZEALAND, ETC., ETC.



By Authority.

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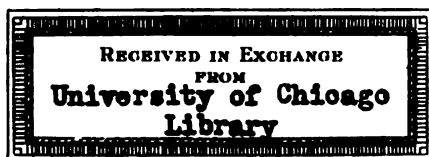
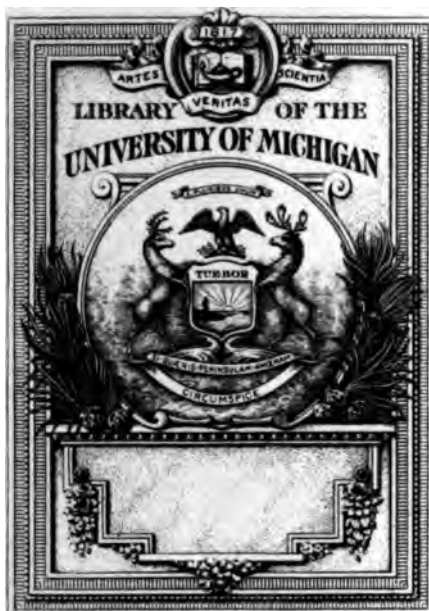
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PREFACE.

The following "Notes on the Colony of Victoria," which are also published simultaneously under another name,* have been specially prepared at the request of the Exhibition Commissioners, and by permission of the Government, for distribution in the United States of America in connection with the catalogue of contributions from Victoria to the forthcoming Exhibition at Philadelphia, in order to give American readers some idea of the position, climate, history, progress, and present condition of this colony.

In writing the work, the points I have aimed at have been accuracy, precision of statement, and the introduction of as many facts as circumstances would admit of, compressed into as small a compass as possible. The task of generalizing or drawing deductions from the facts quoted, I have either done quite briefly or have left entirely to others.

A large portion of the work is devoted to a digest of the statistics of the colony. The information, though nominally relating to the past year, has in many instances been brought on to various periods in the current year.

I beg to draw attention to the folding sheet at the commencement of the work, which gives at one view figures under numerous heads of statistical enquiry for each year, in some instances commencing at that in which the colony was founded, and in all cases at the earliest for which the particulars could be ascertained; also to the very excellent map of Victoria prepared specially for

* The "Victorian Year-Book."

the work by the Survey Department, and to the comprehensive index at the end of the volume.

All who have had experience in getting up and seeing through the press works containing large masses of facts and figures know the difficulty of ensuring absolute correctness. On the present occasion I have endeavored, as far as possible, to secure accuracy by causing every portion of the work to be carefully verified and checked by officers in this Department. If, nevertheless, errors should be discovered, I shall be much obliged to any who will inform me of their existence.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 5th October 1875.

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ARCTIC

NG.

No.	Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Ton
1.
2.	140	174

ARCLU

NG.

Outwards.		
Ships.	Vessels.	Ton

	140	124

1

2

3

NOTES ON THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

DISCOVERY AND EARLY HISTORY.

It is believed that the first Europeans who ever sighted any portion of the land now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria were Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, and the crew of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. This vessel had been sent to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, and Captain Cook, who was in command, having accomplished that object, and having also made a survey of New Zealand, continued his course westward in order to explore the eastern coast of "Terra Australis Incognita." He made the land on the 19th April 1770, and estimated a prominent point—which he named after the first discoverer, Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel—to be in latitude 38° south, longitude $211^{\circ} 7'$ west ($148^{\circ} 53'$ east). Captain Cook, however, did not attempt to land, or even to approach near the shore, but passed on to other discoveries. It may be observed that Point Hicks appears to be identical with the present Cape Everard, in Gippsland, situated about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.*

First discovery of Victoria.

2. On the 18th January 1788, Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., landed in Botany Bay, whither he had been despatched from England in charge of a squadron of eleven vessels, in order to found a penal colony in Australia. Finding Botany Bay unsuitable for settlement, in consequence, as he says, of "the openness of the bay and the dampness of the soil, by which the people would probably be rendered unhealthy," he sailed northward to

First settlement in Australia.

* The latitude of Cape Everard according to the latest computation is $37^{\circ} 49' S.$, and the longitude $149^{\circ} 17' E.$ A point between Point Hicks and Cape Howe, Cook named Ram Head, from its supposed resemblance to the point at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. This name it still bears.—See "Cook's Voyages," vol. iii., p. 483; London, 1778.

Port Jackson, only a few miles distant, and took formal possession of the soil in the name of His Majesty George the Third on the 26th January 1788.

Explorations
by Bass and
Flinders.

3. For nearly ten years little was known of the coast to the south of Sydney Harbor.* The island of Tasmania, then called Van Diemen's Land, was believed to be joined to the Australian continent, and Bass's Straits, the entrance only to which had been observed, was thought to be a deep bay. At length two officers, George Bass and Matthew Flinders,† the former a surgeon, the latter a midshipman in the Royal Navy, being possessed of more enterprise and probably more leisure than most of the colonists, determined to make an effort to explore the coast. These officers went to sea together on more than one occasion in a small open boat called the *Tom Thumb*, and in the course of these excursions they made some important discoveries and encountered much risk and hardship. At length Bass started singly in a whale-boat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along the shore of that portion of Victoria now called Gippsland to Wilson's Promontory, the southernmost point on the Australian continent. This point—after exploring Corner Inlet, which is on the east side of the peninsula on which the promontory is situated—he rounded, and continued his course until he reached Western Port, which he entered on the 4th June 1798. It was on this voyage that Bass first conceived the idea of the existence of a strait between Tasmania and Australia,‡ to which conclusion he was led by the fact of a strong current and swell setting from the westward, which he judged must come direct from the Southern Ocean. This question was afterwards decided in the affirmative by Bass and Flinders, who, starting from Port Jackson on the 7th October 1798, sailed right through the strait

Discovery
of Western
Port.

Discovery
of Bass's
Straits.

* About the middle of February 1797 a ship called the *Sydney Cove*, while on a voyage from India to New South Wales, was wrecked at Furneaux Islands, in Bass's Straits. Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, the chief mate, and fifteen men, endeavored to reach Sydney in the launch, but were driven on shore somewhere to the south of Cape Howe, and therefore on the coast of Victoria. They started off by land for Sydney, but three only, viz., Mr. Clarke, an English sailor, and a lascar, reached it alive. Mr. Clarke and his party were probably the first Europeans who ever set foot upon the Victorian shore.—See "Australian Discovery and Colonization," by Samuel Bennett, pp. 219 and 220; Hansen and Bennett, Sydney, 1865.

† Flinders appears to have been the first to suggest that the name of Australia should be given to the southern continent. He says, at page iii. of the introduction to his work, "A Voyage to Terra Australis": "Had I permitted myself any innovation upon the original term (Terra Australis), it would have been to convert it into Australia, as being more agreeable to the ear and an assimilation to the names of the other great portions of the earth."

‡ A similar idea seems to have occurred to Captain Cook from the following expression used by him. Writing of Point Hicks, he says, "To the southward of the point no land was seen, though it is very clear the body of Van Diemen's Land ought to have borne due south. I cannot determine whether this land joins Van Diemen's Land or not."—"Cook's Voyages," vol. iii., p. 483; London, 1773.

and around the island of Tasmania in a small decked sloop called the *Norfolk*. On their return to Sydney, in January 1799, the Governor, Captain Hunter, R.N., on the recommendation of Flinders, decided that the channel separating Tasmania from Australia should receive the name of Bass's Straits.

4. About two years after this, in December 1800, Lieut. James Grant, in His Majesty's small armed brig, *Lady Nelson*, bound from England to Sydney, passed through Bass's Straits from the westward. She first made the land at Cape Banks, in South Australia, and afterwards sailed along the coast of the present colony of Victoria, sighting Capes Bridgewater and Nelson; Portland Bay, the site of the first permanent settlement in Victoria; Cape Otway; Point Nepean, at the entrance of Port Phillip Bay, where an inlet was noticed; and Cape Liptrap. Discoveries on coast of Victoria.

5. On the 15th January 1802, Port Phillip Bay was discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N.,* who had been sent from Sydney to survey the south coast in the *Lady Nelson*, and about three months afterwards, on the 26th April, it was entered by Flinders, who, having been promoted to the rank of Commander on his return to England, had been sent out again in the *Investigator*, a vessel of 334 tons, to examine and survey the coasts of Australia, commencing with the south coast. Flinders did not know of the bay having been already discovered, and spent a week in examining it.† Captain Baudin, in the French ship *Le Géographe*, had, four weeks previously, on the 30th March, passed the entrance to the bay without noticing it, but he subsequently laid claim to be its discoverer, as also to be the discoverer of all the land between Nuyts Archipelago and Western Port, which he called "Terre Napoléon." The whole of this coast, including Spencer's Gulf, called by Baudin "Golfe Bonaparte;" St. Vincent's Gulf, called by him "Golfe Josephine;" and Kangaroo Island, called by him "L'Ile Discovery of Port Phillip Bay.

Flinders' discoveries claimed by the French

* He first named it Port King, after the then Governor of New South Wales. The name was afterwards changed to Port Phillip, after the first Governor. Murray also gave the hill called "Arthur's Seat," on the east side of the bay, near the Heads, the name it now bears.

† Flinders remained in Port Phillip from the 27th April to the 2nd May. He seems to have gone only as far as Station Peak on the west side, and nine miles to the north of Arthur's Seat on the east side of the bay. He ascended Station Peak to the summit, and Arthur's Seat as far as "the clearest part to be found on the north-western bluff part of the hill," whence he took "an extensive set of bearings." He says, "I find it difficult to speak in general terms of Port Phillip. On the one hand it is capable of receiving and sheltering a larger fleet of ships than ever went to sea, whilst on the other the entrance in its whole width is scarcely two miles, and nearly half of it is occupied by the rocks lying off Point Nepean, and by shoals on the opposite side. * * * No runs of fresh water were met with in my excursions. * * * The country round Port Phillip has a pleasing, and in many parts a fertile appearance, and the sides of some of the hills and several of the valleys are fit for agricultural purposes. It is in great matter a grassy country, and capable of supporting much cattle, though better calculated for sheep."—"Voyage to Terra Australis," vol. I., page 218.

Decrés," had been previously minutely examined by Flinders, who, falling in with *Le Géographe* at sea, communicated his discoveries to Baudin and allowed him to examine his charts.*

First
attempt to
colonize
Port Phillip,
1803.

Disembarka-
tion of
Collins's
party.

6. The first attempt to colonize the territory of Port Phillip was made by an expedition, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, a marine officer, who had previously held the post of Judge-Advocate in Sydney. The party, which consisted of a Lieutenant-Governor and Captain-Commandant (Colonel Collins), a chaplain, a deputy commissary, a surgeon, 2 assistant-surgeons, a surveyor, a mineralogist, 2 superintendents and 4 overseers of convicts, a superintendent of artificers, 3 officers of marines, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 39 rank and file of the same corps, 5 women and 1 child belonging to the marines, 307 convicts, 17 convicts' wives, and 7 convicts' children, or in all 402† persons, set sail, on the 26th April 1803, in the *Calcutta* frigate of 1,200 tons, carrying 50 guns, accompanied by the *Ocean* storeship of 600 tons. The *Ocean* arrived at Port Phillip on 7th and the *Calcutta* on the 11th October. It appears that Collins first landed at "Seal Island," ‡ near the entrance to the bay, and that, after several days spent in examination of the coast, he decided on disembarking his party on a narrow neck of land forming the southern shore of the bay, some four or five miles from the Heads, § not far from the site of the present fashionable township of Sorrento.

* The following is an extract from the work of M. Peron, the naturalist to the French expedition:—"De ce grand espace [the south coast of Australia] la partie seule qui du Cap Leuven s'étend aux îles St. Pierre et St. François, était connue lors de notre départ d'Europe. Découverte par les Hollandais en 1627, elle avait été dans ces dernières temps visitée par Vancouver et surtout par D'Entrecasteaux; mais ce dernier navigateur n'ayant pu lui-même s'avancer au delà des îles St. Pierre et St. François, qui forment la limite orientale de la terre de Nuyts, et les Anglais n'ayant pas porté vers le Sud leurs recherches plus loin que le Port Western il en résultait que toute la portion comprise entre ce dernier point et la terre de Nuyts était encore inconnue au moment où nous arrivions sur ces rivages." That is on 30th March 1802. At this time Captain Grant, of the *Lady Nelson*, had discovered the eastern part from Western Port to longitude 140° 10' E., in the year 1800, before the French ships had sailed from Europe; and on the west Captain Flinders had explored the coast and islands from Nuyts Land to Cape Jervis, in 138° 10' E., and was on the day specified at the head of the Gulf of St. Vincent. The part actually discovered by Captain Baudin lies between latitude 37° 36' and 35° 40' south and longitude 140° 10' and 138° 58' east, making, with the windings, about 150 miles of coast, in which there is neither river, inlet, nor place of shelter.—See Flinders' "Voyage to Terra Australis," vol. 1., page 191; London, 1814.

† These numbers are taken from "An Account of a Voyage to establish a Colony at Port Phillip, in Bass's Strait, on the south coast of New South Wales, in His Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, in the years 1802-3-4, by J. H. Tuckey, first Lieutenant of the *Calcutta*;" London, Longman and Co., 1805. Other accounts give the number of convicts as 367 instead of 307. The late Honorable J. P. Fawcner, in a lecture delivered at Collingwood on the 6th June 1862, says—"At the prisons," whatever that may mean, "there were between 350 and 360." He also mentions, besides the convicts and persons connected with them or with the Government establishment, 12 free male settlers, 6 settlers' wives, 1 widow, 1 settler's sister, and 15 settlers' children as having formed part of the expedition.

‡ This may possibly have been the present Swan Island, situated to the north of Queenscliff.

§ This distance from the Heads is that given by Fawcner. Lieutenant Tuckey says—"The people were landed in a small bay eight miles from the harbor's mouth."

Whatever the attractions this spot may now have as a watering-place, a more unsuitable locality for settlement could not have been chosen. The only fresh water to be obtained, and that of bad quality but scanty in quantity, was got by sinking casks pierced with staves in the sand, through which the water filtered. Such timber was required had to be brought from Arthur's Seat, some fourteen miles distant. The roar of the surf breaking upon the back beach was an instant source of annoyance. The land was sandy and sterile. In short time the brackish water disagreed with the men, and many of the best of them became laid up in hospital. Several of the convicts died. Some of these were killed by the aborigines or died of starvation. One convict, William Buckley by name, managed to make friends with the natives, and lived with them until the arrival of the party who effected a permanent settlement at Port Phillip—thirty-two years after. He returned in a starving condition. One of these, named Gibson, reported he had discovered a river flowing into the northern part of the bay. The existence of such a stream was afterwards verified by Lieutenant Tuckey of the *Calcutta**; but Collins took no notice of the discovery, and, from the first, appears to have been determined to abandon the country.

Unsuitability of the site chosen.

No move could, however, be made without instructions from the Admiralty. Colonel Collins was in such a hurry to get these that he would wait for the departure of the *Ocean*, which, having been discharged, was about to sail for China *via* Sydney, but sent away a party in a six-masted cutter to report the state of affairs to the Governor, Captain J. King, R.N. After being nine days at sea, and encountering much bad weather, this boat-party was picked up within sixty miles of Port Jackson by the *Ocean*, which had sailed six days after them, and was by her conveyed to Sydney. The permission sought for was at once granted. The *Ocean* was sent back to take Collins and his company from Van Diemen's Land, and the *Lady Nelson* was ordered round to meet her. The vessels reached Port Phillip Bay in December 1803; and the *Calcutta*, which had awaited their arrival, sailed for Sydney a few days after.

Collins seeks permission to leave Port Phillip.

Colonel Collins was allowed to make his choice between Port Phillip in the north and the Derwent in the south of Van Diemen's Land.

Port Phillip abandoned as unfit for settlement.

If this river was the Yarra, Gibson and Tuckey were not its first discoverers, for, prior to the arrival of Collins, Mr. Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, had been sent round by Governor King to survey Port Phillip, and had discovered the Yarra and Saltwater rivers. Tuckey's report that Grimes's report of the district was unfavorable; but this I have no means of verifying, as I have not been able to discover that any copy of the report in question exists in this colony. I hope, however, to look further into the matter.

Land. Having received an unfavorable report of the former, he chose the southern port, and hastily shipping men and stores on board the vessels, he set sail on the 27th January 1804. The vessels were not able to accommodate all the party at once, so the *Ocean* had to return for the remainder. All, however, were at length embarked, and in this manner the territory now forming the fertile and prosperous colony of Victoria, the Australia Felix of Sir Thomas Mitchell, was abandoned as a place not fit for the abode of civilized beings.

Hume and
Hovell's
explora-
tions.

Discovery of
Geelong
harbor.

Attempted
settlement
at Western
Port.

10. For the next twenty years this district appears to have attracted but little attention. In 1824, however, the explorers, Hamilton Hume and W. H. Hovell, travelled overland from Sydney to Port Phillip. In their journey they discovered, on the 16th November, the Murray River, which now forms the northern boundary of Victoria, and this river they named the Hume.* On the 3rd December they discovered the present Goulburn River, which they called the Hovell, and on the 16th December they reached that part of Port Phillip now called Corio Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong. Hume at once rightly declared the water they had reached to be Port Phillip, but Hovell insisted it was Western Port, and upon the representations of the latter, when he returned to Sydney in the early part of 1825,† respecting the excellence of the soil and adaptability of the country for colonization, it was determined to attempt to establish a convict settlement there. Accordingly in the following year (1826) a small party of prisoners, with soldiers to guard them, was landed at Western Port, under the command of Captain Wright.‡ This is to the present day one of the most unpromising parts of the colony. Extensive mud flats stretching far into the water, barren sandy heaths and swamps, are the characteristics of the district. The settlers pitched their tents on the eastern shore of the Port, about a mile to the north of Red Point, not far from the site of the present township of Corinella. They were not, however, allowed to remain long, as the Home Government soon gave orders for their withdrawal. On the receipt of these, nothing loath, they struck their

* They made this river about the present site of Albury, and ascending it in search of a crossing-place, at last they found one, on the 20th November, to the eastward of the present Mitta Mitta, which they named the Oxley. Here their cattle were able to ford the stream, and they themselves, with their supplies, crossed in "a temporary boat constructed of wicker." On the 24th November they discovered a river, which they named the "Ovens," after Major Ovens, Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane's Private Secretary. On the 2nd December they ascended Mount Disappointment, which they thus named in consequence of a check they experienced there. From this point they saw Mount Macedon, which they named Mount Wentworth.

† They crossed the Hume on leaving this territory on June 2nd 1825.

‡ Hovell was sent to guide this expedition. Of course he found the country quite different from that he had reported he had discovered whilst in company with Hume.

tents and departed. Thus on a second occasion was the territory Western Port abandoned abandoned.*

11. In 1830 further knowledge of the course and position of the river which forms the northern boundary of Victoria was gained by the celebrated explorer, Captain Charles Sturt. He started from New South Wales, and passed down the Murrumbidgee in a boat until it joined another river, which he named the Murray. He continued his course down the latter stream for nearly 1,000 miles, until it reached the sea at Encounter Bay. He then returned. It was afterwards known that this river was one originally discovered by Hume, and named after himself. It still, however, retains the name given it by Sturt. Sturt descends the Murray.

12. The first permanent settlement founded in Victoria was at Portland Bay. The pioneers were the Messrs. Henty, merchants, of Launceston, Tasmania. They had examined the locality in 1833, and formed the idea of establishing a whaling station there. Two of the brothers accordingly, Edward and Francis, crossed Bass's Straits in the *Thistle* schooner, and landed on the 19th November 1834. They soon began to till the soil, to run and breed stock, and to carry on whaling operations. The barrenness of the ground forbade much success in the first-named pursuit, and of good pasture land there was but little in the immediate vicinity of the Port. Rich country was, however, afterwards discovered in the interior, and to this they removed their flocks and herds, and formed large pastoral establishments. Other settlers followed, and in the course of years some considerable fortunes were amassed. The sterility of the soil, however, around the original settlement, and the openness of the bay, which renders it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, have always acted as drawbacks to the advancement of Portland. The town now contains about 2,400 inhabitants, which is a smaller number than it contained twenty years since. Permanent settlement at Portland Bay.

13. In the year following that in which the Messrs. Henty settled at Portland, two parties from Van Diemen's Land established themselves at Port Phillip, and led the way to the permanent colonization of the district. The leader of the first party was John Batman, who acted on behalf of an association of Government officers, bankers, merchants, and one lawyer, numbering in all seventeen persons, resident in Van Batman's expedition to Port Phillip.

* I have not been able to find any official account of this attempt to colonize Western Port. In the account of Victoria given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Captain Wetherall is stated to have been the commander of the party, and Captain Wright to have been in charge of the military. All other accounts I have met with state the party was commanded by Captain Wright.

Batman's
treaty with
the natives.

Diemen's Land, and he brought over with him three white men and seven New South Wales aborigines. His determination was to purchase a tract of land from the Port Phillip natives, and he thought that the semi-civilized blacks from Sydney would be useful to him in conducting the necessary negotiations. The party arrived in Port Phillip in a small vessel called the *Rebecca* on the 29th May 1835, and anchored off the Indented Heads, on the west side of the bay, about twelve miles from its entrance.* Here Batman landed and found the country to be of the most splendid description, with the grass growing higher than his knees. He saw tracks of natives, but could not fall in with any; so two days after he weighed anchor and stood up the bay, keeping the west side all the way, for a further distance of fifteen miles, to near the entrance of the small river Werribee, where he again anchored. Landing, he soon met with natives, and after some time spent in negotiating with them and examining the country, he got seven of the principal chiefs to affix their marks to two deeds, dated 6th June 1835, whereby, in consideration of a certain number of blankets, knives, tomahawks, looking-glasses, pairs of scissors, handkerchiefs, red shirts, flannel jackets, and suits of clothes, and a certain quantity of flour, they granted to him and his heirs and assigns for ever 600,000 acres of land, within certain defined limits.†

Batman's
treaty dis-
allowed.

14. Having accomplished his object, Batman returned to Tasmania, leaving most of his party at the Indented Heads with instructions to build and cultivate. He came back afterwards with some members of the association, several of whom settled permanently in Port Phillip. Their bargain with the natives was, however, disallowed by Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, as being in violation of the rights of the Crown. This decision was appealed against by the members of the association, but was upheld by the Home authorities.

* Speaking of this part Flinders says—"Indented Head, at the northern part of the western peninsula, had an appearance particularly agreeable" (p. 219). It is now a flourishing agricultural district.

† A copy of the map of the country purchased by Batman from the natives, taken from the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Disposal of Colonial Lands, 1836, is attached to Mr. G. W. Rusden's work, "The Discovery and Settlement of Port Phillip," George Robertson, Melbourne, 1871. This map shows Batman's block to have been bounded on the south and south-east by Bass's Straits and Port Phillip Bay; on the west by a line extending from Point Roadnight to Melbourne Hill (in the map called Mount Iramoo), two or three miles south of Lancefield; on the north by a line from Melbourne Hill running due east forty miles, and on the east by a line running from the eastern extremity of that line, in a south-easterly direction, to a point in Hobson's Bay between St. Kilda and Sandridge. It took in the sites of Queenscliff, Geelong and its suburbs, Wyndham, Williamstown, Footscray, Sandridge, Emerald Hill, Melbourne, Hotham, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Flemington, Brunswick, Coburg, Kellor, Melton, Bulla, Sunbury, Romsey, Kilmore, Whittlesea, and a number of other townships. A block extending from Batman's Swamp to the junction of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers is marked "Extensive marsh reserved for a public common," and a block, taking in Fisherman's Bend and Sandridge, is marked "Reserved for a township and other public purposes."

. The other expedition, and that which led to the most important Fawkner's
 asting results, was organized and fitted out by six residents of Van expedition.
 en's Land, acting under the direction of John Pascoe Fawkner, an
 eper of Launceston, the principal port on the north side of that
 l. Fawkner was the son of one of the convicts who were brought
 o Port Phillip by Colonel Collins in 1803, and accompanied his
 r into banishment. He had therefore been at Port Phillip before,
 ough at that time he was only eleven years of age ; and although
 xpedition of which he was a member had abandoned the country
 fit for human habitation, it seems he always entertained a desire
 to test its capabilities. The party of which he was the leader
 mpleted attempting to form a settlement in Port Phillip before
 an went there, but they were delayed from various causes. On
 an's return, however, giving a glowing description of the excellent
 ry he had purchased, they lost no time in completing their prepara-
 . A schooner named the *Enterprise*, of fifty-five tons measurement,
 purchased and freighted with stores, farming implements, grain,
 , plants, fruit trees, three horses, and other requisites. The vessel
 l from Launceston on the 27th July 1835, but had to put back from
 of weather. Fawkner, having been taken ill, was obliged to land,
 e expedition proceeded to sea without him, Captain John Lancey
 ; recognised as the head of the party in Fawkner's absence.
 ably in order to avoid coming into collision with Batman, they
 went to Western Port ; but not finding that place to their liking,
 left it, and entered the adjoining bay of Port Phillip. Although
 ed off by Batman's party, they pursued their course to the head of
 ay, and entering the Yarra Yarra River, they sailed up it ; and, on
 8th August, they made their vessel fast to trees opposite the spot
 hich Melbourne now stands. The people landed, and soon began
 ect habitations and to cultivate the soil. The *Enterprise* returned
 aunceston, where Fawkner and his family embarked, taking a
 er supply of stores, two horses, two cows, also a few passengers.
 he 18th October they landed at their destination.*

. Soon after this, in March 1836, Major, afterwards Lieutenant- Discoveries
 nel Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, the Surveyor-General of by Major
 South Wales, started on an exploring expedition in the direction Mitchell.
 ort Phillip. Crossing the Murray not far from its junction with

Fawkner mentions that a small vessel, the *Endeavour*, chartered by Mr. John Aitken, followed the
 -as over. This vessel landed her passengers and stock at Arthur's Seat, whence the sheep were
 to Aitken's Gap, about twenty-four miles from Melbourne.

the Murrumbidgee, he travelled up its southern bank until he came to Swan Hill. Here he turned to the south, and following up the Loddon River for thirty miles, then struck off to examine Mount Hope and the surrounding country. Returning to the Loddon further south, he crossed that stream and the Avoca, Avon, Richardson, and Wimmera rivers; passed to the north of the Grampians and made the Glenelg, not far from the site of the present township of Harrow; followed down that river past the point at which it is joined by the Wannon as far as the site of the present village of Dartmoor, where he took to boats, and descended the river until stopped from entering the sea by the bar at its mouth. This point was reached on the 20th August. Following the coast to Portland Bay he came upon the settlement of the Messrs. Henty already alluded to. Here he remained a short time to recruit his party, and then started on his return journey. In this he kept more to the eastward than while on his outward route. Passing Mount Sturgeon and the plains to the north-east of it he crossed and named the Hopkins River and made Mount Alexander,* since so famous for the gold discoveries in its vicinity; then, keeping still in a north-easterly direction, and crossing the Goulburn at the present site of Mitchellstown, and the the Ovens at that of Wangaratta, he eventually crossed the Murray, on the 18th October, near the point at which "The Major's Creek" flows into it from the north.

Effects of
Mitchell's
discoveries.

17. It was after this journey that Mitchell gave the country he had explored the designation of "Australia Felix."† He had passed through some of the best parts of this colony, and the accounts he gave of the richness and capabilities of the soil, and the magnificence of the scenery, caused great excitement, not only in Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, but also in the mother country. Herds of cattle and sheep, driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time ship-loads of immigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom.

* Major Mitchell also saw and named, but did not approach, Mount Macedon, which had formerly been called Mount Wentworth by Hume.

† Lieutenant John Oxley, R.N., Surveyor-General of New South Wales, had previously reported respecting this country:—"We had demonstrated beyond a doubt that the country south of the parallel 34° S. and west of the meridian 147° 30' E. was uninhabitable and useless for all the purposes of civilized man."—"Oxley's Journals of Two Expeditions into the Interior of Australia," p. 372; London, 1830.

18. The colonists soon found themselves in want of some form of government, so they petitioned the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Richard Bourke, to take steps to make this provision for them.* Sir Richard sent an officer, Mr. George Stewart, to examine into the state of affairs. He reached Port Phillip on the 25th May 1836, and having returned and reported, Captain Lonsdale, formerly an officer of the 4th regiment, was despatched to act in the capacity of resident magistrate. He arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* on the 29th September, from which date the regular government of the settlement may be said to have commenced. Six days after Captain Lonsdale's arrival, the remainder of the Government staff, consisting of a customs officer, a commissariat officer, three surveyors, three constables, a few prisoners to aid in the construction of public works, and about thirty soldiers, arrived in the *Stirlingshire* brig.

Captain
Lonsdale
appointed
resident
magistrate.

19. One of the first acts of the new magistrate, after he had become settled, was to decide upon the site of the future metropolis. He examined several places, but eventually adhered to the spot first fixed upon by Fawkner's party. Six months afterwards, on the 2nd March 1837, Sir Richard Bourke visited the district from Sydney. He concurred in Captain Lonsdale's choice, and named the town Melbourne. He also approved of a plan for a town on a point to the westward of Hobson's Bay, which he called Williamstown.

Sir Richard
Bourke
arrives and
names
metropolis
Melbourne.

20. In 1839 the population of Port Phillip amounted to nearly 6,000, and was being rapidly augmented from without. The sheep in the district exceeded half a million, and of cattle and horses the numbers were in proportion equally large. The place was daily growing in importance. The Home Government therefore decided to send an officer, with the title of Superintendent, to take charge of the district, but to act under the Governor of New South Wales. Charles Joseph La Trobe, Esq., was appointed to this office, from which he was afterwards promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor. He arrived at Melbourne on the 30th September 1839.

C. J. La Trobe
appointed
Superin-
tendent of
Port Phillip.

21. Soon after this all classes of the new community appear to have become affected by a mania for speculation. Not only in ordinary commercial transactions did this disposition show itself, but in the purchase and sale of allotments of land in Melbourne and elsewhere, in which a regular traffic was kept up until the nominal value of land became enormous. Sheep, cattle, and horses were sold, resold, and

Mania for
speculation.

* Prior to this, when disputes arose, Mr. James Simpson, formerly a magistrate in Van Diemen's Land, acted as arbitrator by general consent of the colonists.

sold again at increased prices on each occasion. As is always the case when speculation takes the place of steady industry, the necessities of life became fabulously dear. Of money there was but little in consideration of the amount of business done, and large transactions were effected by means of paper and credit. From highest to lowest, all lived extravagantly. Even rough laborers and bullock-drivers indulged in champagne and other luxuries of a similarly expensive character.

Commercial
crisis.

22. Such a state of things could not last for ever. In 1842, by which time the population had increased to 24,000, the crash came. The bankers restricted the advances to their customers, so that it became necessary either to force property into the market to realise what it would fetch, or to obtain advances from money-lenders at ruinous rates of interest. In a short time the value of landed property and stock became almost nominal.* To add to the confusion, a fall in the price of the chief article of export, wool, took place in England.

Matters
improve.

23. From this depression the colony slowly recovered, and a sounder business system took the place of the speculative one which had formerly prevailed. The system of boiling down sheep for tallow was introduced, and this proved a real boon to the pastoral settlers. †

Separation
from New
South
Wales.

24. All this time, however, the colony was a dependency of New South Wales, and a strong feeling had gained ground that it suffered in consequence. Complaints were made that the expenditure of Government moneys in the district was not equal to the amount of revenue yielded by the taxes levied and lands sold within its borders. The distance from the capital was also found to operate injuriously to the interests of the colonists, and a cry was raised for separation. The demand was, as a matter of course, resisted by New South Wales, but as the agitation was carried on with increased activity, it was at last yielded to by the Home authorities. The vessel bearing the intelligence arrived on the 11th November 1850. The news soon spread, and great was the satisfaction of the colonists. Rejoicings were kept up in Melbourne for five consecutive days, on three of which not even a newspaper was published, and on the night of one the city was illuminated. Before,

* "Real property became so reduced in value that only about one-tenth of its former price could be realised for it. Sheep had depreciated so much that flocks, worth from £1 10s. to £2 in the first phase of Port Phillip settlement, had been sold from 1s. 2d. to 4s. per head."—"History of Victoria," by the Hon. Thomas McCombie, page 104; London, Chapman and Hall, 1858.

† McCombie says that Mr. O'Brien, of Yass, New South Wales, was the first to come forward and show his fellow-colonists how a standard value of nine shillings per head could be given to sheep by this practice. The same process had been carried on for many years in Russia, but, until then, it had never been thought of in Australia.—McCombie's "History of Victoria," page 105.

however, the separation could be legally accomplished, it was necessary that an Act should be passed in New South Wales to settle details in connection with the establishment of a Legislature in the new colony, and that sundry other observances should be gone through. The requisite forms were at length given effect to, and, on the 1st July 1851, a day which has ever since been scrupulously observed as a public holiday, it was proclaimed that the Port Phillip district of New South Wales had been erected into a separate colony to be called Victoria, after the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty. At the same time the Superintendent, Mr. C. J. La Trobe, was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor.

25. At the commencement of the year of separation the population of Port Phillip numbered 76,000, the sheep 6,000,000, the cattle 380,000, the horses 21,000, and the land in cultivation 52,000 acres. In the preceding year, the public revenue had amounted to £260,000, the public expenditure to £196,000, the imports to £745,000, the exports to £1,000,000. The ships which arrived numbered 555, of an aggregate tonnage of 108,030, and the ships which departed numbered 508, of an aggregate tonnage of 87,087. The wheat grown amounted to 550,000 bushels, the oats to 100,000 bushels, the hay to 21,000 tons. The wool exported amounted to 18,000,000 lbs., and the tallow to 10,000,000 lbs.

*Statistics at
period of
separation.*

26. On separation it was of course necessary that an adjustment of accounts should be made between the two colonies, and this was done in a manner which appears to have been by no means fair or equitable to Victoria, inasmuch as the principle acted upon was to divide the balance remaining in the New South Wales Treasury at the time of separation between that colony and Victoria, in the proportion of their respective revenues during the year prior to that of separation, leaving out of sight altogether the amount by which in former years the revenues of Port Phillip—all of which had gone to New South Wales—had exceeded the amount expended by the latter in or on account of the Port Phillip district. Looking at a statement laid upon the table of the Legislative Council of Victoria, on the 13th July 1852, of the revenue raised in and amount expended on the Port Phillip district, during the 15½ years from the beginning of 1836 to the 30th June 1851, it appears that the former exceeded the latter by £489,492. The amount handed over on separation was, however, £95,063 only. Victoria, by this arrangement, was therefore a loser of £394,429; or, if an estimate, which seems to be purely imaginary, of the proportion chargeable to Victoria by New South Wales on account of the expenses

*Unfair
treatment
of Victoria
on adjust-
ment of
accounts.*

of General Government, amounting to £102,842, or about £6,635 a year, be admitted, the amount of loss will be reduced to £291,587.*

First
meeting of
Legislature
of Victoria.

27. By the New South Wales Act above referred to, the number of members of the Legislative Council of Victoria was fixed at thirty, of whom twenty were to be elected, and ten nominated by the Governor. The first meeting of this Legislature took place on the 11th November of the year of separation.

Reports of
the existence of
gold.

28. In little more than a month after the establishment of Victoria as an independent colony, it became generally known that rich deposits of gold existed within its borders. Two years and a half previously a lump of gold had been exhibited in the shop of a jeweller at Melbourne, named Brentani, which it was said had been found in the locality of the Pyrenees Ranges by a shepherd named Chapman. This created some little excitement at the time, but as the man could never point out the place at which he had found the specimen, and indeed soon deserted a small searching party he had undertaken to guide to the spot, it was readily supposed he was an impostor, and had obtained the gold by melting some articles of jewellery he had stolen, and so the belief in the existence of a goldfield gradually grew weaker. The discovery of gold, however, in New South Wales, by Hargreaves, in February 1851,†

* I have taken some pains to examine into this matter, and believe the following to be a correct statement of account between the two colonies:—

Dr.		VICTORIA IN ACCOUNT WITH NEW SOUTH WALES.		Cr.	
To Amount of Port Phillip Revenue, 1836 to 30/6/51 ..	£1,909,415 4 2	By Expenditure on Port Phillip, 1836 to 30/6/51 ..	£1,419,923 10 6		
To Amount repaid New South Wales in adjustment of advance on account of General Revenue ..	236 2 1	By Advance at separation on account of General Revenue ..	33,588 3 3		
To Amount repaid New South Wales in adjustment of advance on account of Territorial Revenue ..	11,124 14 8	By Advance at separation on account of Territorial Revenue ..	72,069 11 8		
		By Payment on account of Denominational Schools ..	66 2 10		
		By Balance, being amount of Port Phillip Revenues not accounted for by New South Wales ..	394,428 19 7½		
	£1,920,776 0 11		£1,920,776 0 11		

This statement does not include an amount of £102,842 said to be chargeable to Victoria on account of expenses of General Government. If this be admitted, the balance of unaccounted for revenues would be reduced to £291,586 12s. 7½d.—See "Parliamentary Papers of Victoria," Session 1852-3, vol. II, p. 89; also Session 1853-4, vol. II, pp. 453 to 469.

† The first discoverer of gold in Australia is believed to have been the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Sydney, who, in 1841, found gold in the mountainous regions to the west of the Vale of Clwyd, in New South Wales; and in 1844 exhibited a specimen of gold in quartz to the then Governor, Sir George Gipps, and others. But the subject was not followed up, "as much from considerations of the penal character of the colony, as from general ignorance of the value of such an indication." Mr. E. H. Hargreaves returned to Sydney from California in 1850, for the express purpose, as he states, of searching for gold; and on the 12th February 1851 he succeeded in finding gold at Summer Hill Creek, in New South Wales. This discovery afterwards led to gold being found in other places in that colony, and to the discovery of the goldfields of Victoria.—See Report of Select Committee of Legislative Council on claims for discovery of gold in Victoria, Session 1853-4.

caused numbers to emigrate to that colony. This being considered detrimental to the interests of Victoria, a public meeting was held in Melbourne on the 9th June, at which a "gold-discovery committee" was appointed, which was authorized to offer rewards to any that should discover gold in remunerative quantities within the colony.

29. The colonists were already on the alert. At the time this meeting was held, several parties were out searching for, and some had already found gold. The precious metal was first discovered at Clunes, then in the Yarra Ranges at Anderson's Creek, soon after at Buninyong and Ballarat, shortly afterwards at Mount Alexander, and eventually at Bendigo.* The deposits were found to be richer and to extend over a wider area than any which had been discovered in New South Wales. Their fame soon spread to the adjacent colonies, and thousands hastened to the spot, desirous of participating in the newly found treasures. When the news reached home, crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom hurried to our shores. Inhabitants of other European countries quickly joined in the rush. Americans from the Atlantic States were not long in following. Stalwart Californians left their own gold-yielding rocks and placers to try their fortunes at the southern Eldorado. Last of all, swarms of Chinese arrived eager to unite in the general scramble for wealth.

Discovery of gold in Victoria.

30. The payment for a license to dig for gold was first fixed at £1 10s. per month, and this was afterwards reduced to £1 10s. per quarter.† The license fee was not seriously objected to in the early days of the goldfields when gold was found in large quantities by almost

Grievances of the gold-diggers.

* The following is a short statement of the order in which the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to consider claims for rewards for gold discoveries in Victoria, placed the various claimants in their report dated 10th March 1854:—The Hon. W. Campbell discovered gold in March 1850, at Clunes; concealed the fact at the time from the apprehension that its announcement might prove injurious to the squatter on whose run the discovery was made; but mentioned it in a letter to a friend on the 10th June, and afterwards on the 5th July 1851, which friend, at Mr. Campbell's request, reported the matter to the gold-discovery committee on the 8th July. Mr. L. J. Michel, and six others, discovered gold in the Yarra Ranges, at Anderson's Creek, which they communicated to the gold-discovery committee on the 5th July. Mr. James Esmond, a California digger, and three others, obtained gold in the quartz rocks of the Pyrenees, and made the discovery public on the 5th July. Dr. George Bruhn, a German physician, found indications of gold in quartz "two miles from Parker's station," in April 1851, and forwarded specimens to the gold committee on the 30th June. Mr. Thomas Hiscock found gold at Buninyong on the 8th August, and communicated the fact to the editor of the *Geelong Advertiser* on the 10th of the same month. This discovery led to that of the Ballarat goldfields. Mr. C. T. Peters, a hutkeeper at Barker's Creek, and three others, found gold at Specimen Gully on the 20th July; worked secretly to the 1st September, then published the account. This led to the discovery of the numerous goldfields about Mount Alexander.

† Towards the end of the first year of the gold discovery the Government determined to raise the license fee to £3 per month, and actually issued a proclamation, dated 1st December 1851, stating that on and after the 1st January 1852 such amount would be charged. This was met by strong protests on the part of the diggers, which resulted in the proclamation being rescinded on the 13th December 1851. No licenses therefore were ever issued at the increased rate.

all who sought it, but in the course of a year or two the number of gold diggers had increased so enormously that a considerable proportion were necessarily unsuccessful, and to these the payment of even the reduced license fee became a grievous burden. The mode of collecting this tax by means of armed troopers, who surrounded parties of diggers whilst at their work and apprehended all who were found without licenses, was also particularly obnoxious. The miners had besides other grievances, the chief being that they were denied the franchise, and were not allowed to cultivate ever so small a portion of land to help towards the maintenance of themselves and their families.

Riots on
Ballarat.

31. Public meetings were held on some of the goldfields to protest against this state of things, but as little notice was taken by the Government, a wide-spread feeling of discontent ensued. This culminated in an outbreak which took place at Ballarat towards the end of 1854, when the diggers erected a stockade at that portion of the gold-workings called the Eureka, and set the authorities at defiance. All the troops that could be mustered were immediately despatched to Ballarat, and the riot was quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides.* A number of prisoners were taken by the troops, and some of these were brought to trial. The charge set down in the indictment was high treason. There were several trials, but the juries would not convict the prisoners of this offence, and they were consequently all acquitted.

32. As a result of the Ballarat outbreak, a Royal Commission was appointed, on the 7th December, by the Governor, Sir Charles Hotham, to enquire into the grievances of the gold miners. This led to the oppressive license fee being removed, and other concessions being made. The miners have since been no less loyal than any other of Her Majesty's subjects.

Colonists
invited to
frame Con-
stitutions.

33. The important position which the Australian colonies had obtained in consequence of the discovery of gold, and the influx of population consequent thereon, was the occasion of the Imperial Government determining in the latter end of 1852 that each colony should be invited to frame such a Constitution for its government as its representatives might deem best suited to its own peculiar circumstances.

Provisions of
Victorian
Constitu-
tion.

34. The Constitution framed in Victoria, and afterwards approved by the British Parliament, was avowedly based upon that of the United Kingdom. It provided for the establishment of two Houses of Legislature, with power to make laws, subject to the assent of the Crown

* The Eureka Stockade was taken by storm on the morning of Sunday the 2nd December. It occupied about an acre, and was situated in Ballarat East, between the present Eureka, Stawell, Rodler and George streets.

as represented generally by the Governor of the colony ; the Legislative Council, or Upper House, to consist of thirty, and the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, to consist of sixty members. Members of both Houses to be elective and to possess property qualifications. Electors of both Houses to possess either property or professional qualifications, the property qualification of both members and electors being lower in the case of the Lower than in that of the Upper Chamber. The Upper House not to be dissolved, but five members to retire every two years and to be eligible for re-election. The Lower House to be dissolved every five years, or oftener, at the discretion of the Governor. Certain officers of the Government, four at least of whom should have seats in Parliament, to be deemed "Responsible Ministers." Any member of either House accepting a place of profit under the Crown to vacate his seat, but to be capable of being re-elected.

35. This Constitution was proclaimed in Victoria on the 23rd November 1855, and with certain modifications* is still in force. Sixteen Ministries have successively held office since its inauguration, and an investigation of the causes which brought about the fall of each Ministry and the elevation of the succeeding one would afford material for an instructive and not uninteresting chapter in the history of the colony. In order to compile such a narrative, however, it would be necessary for me to treat upon the subject of politics, with which the official writer must not meddle. The historical portion of this volume must therefore end here.

Rise and fall
of Minis-
tries.

36. When the Constitution was proclaimed the population of the colony numbered 364,000, it now numbers 814,000 ; the land in cultivation amounted to 115,000 acres, it now amounts to over 1,000,000 acres ; the bushels of wheat grown in a year numbered 1,150,000, they now number 4,850,000 ; the sheep numbered 4,600,000, they now number 11,250,000 ; the cattle numbered 530,000, they now number 1,000,000 ; the horses numbered 33,000, they now number not less than 200,000 ; the public revenue amounted to £2,728,000, it now amounts to over £4,000,000 ; the value of imports was £12,000,000, it now amounts to £17,000,000 ; the value of exports was £13,500,000, it now amounts to £15,500,000, and this although the export of gold has fallen off from £11,000,000 in the former to little over £4,000,000 in the past year. For further evidences of progress the reader is referred to the statistics given in a later portion of this work.

Progress of
colony since
inaugura-
tion of Con-
stitution.

* The chief of these modifications is the reduction by one-half of the property qualification of members and electors of the Upper House ; the total abolition of the property qualification of members and electors of the Lower House ; the increase of members of the Lower House from sixty to seventy-eight, and the shortening of the duration of the term of their election from five years to three.

GEOGRAPHY.

37. Victoria is situated at the south-east of, and is the southernmost colony* on, the Australian continent. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 geographical miles, and its greatest breadth is about 250 miles. Its extent of coast-line is nearly 600 miles.

38. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 88,198 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,983,264 square miles, and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 89,644 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

39. Victoria is bounded on the north by the River Murray, and by a direct line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called the Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The positions of the extremities of this line are as follow:—

		Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
The Springs	...	36	47	56	148	11	57
Cape Howe	...	37	30	23	149	58	35

40. The western boundary of Victoria is a line about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the Murray to the sea. This line was some years since marked upon the ground as the 141st meridian, which was intended to be the boundary between Victoria and South Australia; but its true position is now found to be $140^{\circ} 58' 7.26''$, and it therefore follows that Victoria exercises jurisdiction over about 360 square miles of South Australian territory. Against this, South Australia has recently raised a protest, and, by mutual consent of the two colonies, the matter has been referred for the decision of the Privy Council.†

* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria.

† The boundary line between Victoria and South Australia—the former being then the Port Phillip district of New South Wales—was marked on the ground in 1847–1849, and in the South Australian *Government Gazette* of the period the line thus indicated was accepted as the correct boundary between the two colonies. The geodetic survey of Victoria was commenced in 1857, and according to the first observations made by the surveying staff, the marked line appeared to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the eastward of its proper position, and it was consequently supposed that South Australia had encroached upon Victoria to that extent all along the frontier. It was afterwards discovered that, owing to errors in the *Nautical Almanac*, the Victorian geodetic lines had been placed 4 miles too far to the westward, the

41. The southern boundary of Victoria is the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. The Southern Ocean is reckoned to extend as far east as a line drawn from the north part of King's Island to Cape Otway; Bass's Straits from that line to one drawn from the north part of Flinders' Island to Wilson's Promontory; and the Pacific Ocean from the last-mentioned line eastward. Southern boundary.

42. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude $39^{\circ} 8' S.$, longitude $146^{\circ} 26' E.$; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$, longitude $140^{\circ} 58' E.$; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31' S.$, longitude $149^{\circ} 59' E.$; the most westerly point is in the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58' E.$, and extends from latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$ to latitude $38^{\circ} 4' S.$, or 242 geographical miles. Extreme points of Victoria.

43. An astronomical observatory was erected at Williamstown in 1853; and in 1858 a temporary observatory was erected on Flagstaff Hill, Melbourne. In 1863 the apparatus and working staff was removed from Flagstaff Hill to the Melbourne Observatory, a building specially erected for observatory purposes on the Government reserve on the south side of the River Yarra.* According to the latest computation the position of these observatories is as follows:— Positions of observatories.

	Latitude S.				Longitude E.		
	°	'	"		°	'	"
Williamstown Observatory ...	37	52	7	...	144	54	42
Flagstaff Observatory ...	37	48	45	...	144	58	15
Melbourne Observatory ...	37	49	53	...	144	58	42

44. The following table of latitudes and longitudes of the principal places in and most prominent points on the coast of Victoria has been Latitudes and longitudes.

necessary result being that, instead of South Australia having possession of any portion of the territory of Victoria, the latter was in occupation of a strip of South Australian territory $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad and 243 miles long. This fact the South Australian Government submitted should be held to be sufficient reason for the reconsideration and re-marking of the boundary line. But to this the Victorian Government objected, more especially as they had taken no steps to have the line altered when the error was supposed to be $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles the other way, and also because, in the present state of science, it is admitted to be impossible in these latitudes to lay down meridians at very great distances from the primary within a nearer approximation to their true position than a quarter of a mile, so that, if the boundary were readjusted now, improved methods in a few years might indicate that the line was still wrong. The matter was referred in 1874 for the decision of the Privy Council, and is not yet settled. It may be observed that what is known of the position of the marked boundary line is entirely due to Victorian observers, and South Australia has never taken any steps towards testing the accuracy of their observations.

* An interesting description of this observatory and of the instruments it contains, specially written for this work by Mr. E. J. White, the present Acting Government Astronomer, will be found in an appendix post.

furnished for this work by Mr. A. C. Allan, Inspector-General of Surveys :—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Name of Place.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.	Name of Place.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
	° /	° /		° /	° /
Alexandra ...	37 12	145 43	Hamilton ...	37 45	142 1
Amherst ...	37 8	143 40	Inglewood ...	36 35	143 53
Ararat ...	37 17	142 57	Jamieson ...	37 18	146 9
Avoca ...	37 6	143 29	Kilmore ...	37 18	144 57
Ballarat ...	37 33	143 52	Lakes' Entrance	37 53	148 2
Beechworth ...	36 22	146 41	Maldon ...	37 0	144 5
Belfast ...	38 23	142 14	Maryborough ...	37 3	143 44
Benalla ...	36 33	145 59	Melbourne ...	37 50	144 59
Buninyong ...	37 39	143 53	Point Lonsdale	38 18	144 37
Cape Bridgewater	38 24	141 25	Point Nepean ...	38 18	144 40
" Everard ...	37 49	149 17	Portland ...	38 21	141 37
" Howe ...	37 31	149 59	Pyramid Point	38 32	145 14
" Liptrap ...	38 55	145 55	Queenscliff ...	38 16	144 40
" Nelson ...	38 26	141 32	Sale ...	38 6	147 4
" Otway ...	38 52	143 41	Sandhurst ...	36 46	144 17
" Paterson ...	38 41	145 37	Seymour ...	37 2	145 6
" Schanck ...	38 30	144 54	Smythesdale ...	37 39	143 41
" Woolamai ...	38 54	145 22	St. Arnaud ...	36 37	143 16
Castlemaine ...	37 4	144 14	Stawell ...	37 3	142 47
Clunes ...	37 18	143 47	Talbot ...	37 10	143 42
Creswick ...	37 25	143 54	Wangaratta ...	36 21	146 19
Dunolly ...	36 52	143 44	Warrnambool ...	38 23	142 30
Echuca ...	36 8	144 46	Williamstown ...	37 52	144 55
Geelong ...	38 9	144 22	Wilson's Promontory	39 8	146 26

Counties.

45. Victoria has been divided for various purposes into many different divisions. There are counties, municipal districts, electoral districts, electoral provinces, mining districts, pastoral districts, police districts, general sessions districts, circuit court districts, bailiwicks, deputy registrars' districts, parishes, &c. It is to be regretted that these divisions have not been made upon some general plan, so that they would fit in with each other without overlapping. This, however, is rarely the case, and great inconvenience is occasionally caused thereby. The most important of these divisions, and those of which the boundaries are least likely to be changed, are the counties. These number 37, and their names are as follow ; the population and number of houses in each county, according to the returns of the last census, being also given :—

COUNTIES.

Name of County.	On the 2nd April 1871.		Name of County.	On the 2nd April 1871.	
	Inhabitants.	Occupied Houses.		Inhabitants.	Occupied Houses.
Anglesey ...	5,492	1,187	Bogong ...	25,797	5,490
Benambra ...	1,228	204	Borong ...	11,140	2,330
Bendigo ...	46,109	9,863	Bourke ...	236,778	44,305

COUNTIES—continued.

Name of County.	On the 2nd April 1871.		Name of County.	On the 2nd April 1871.	
	Inhabitants.	Occupied Houses.		Inhabitants.	Occupied Houses
Buln Buln ...	4,116	804	Lowan ...	1,883	239
Croajingolong ...	372	80	Millewa ...	109	14
Dalhousie ...	26,471	5,082	Moirā ...	3,352	544
Dargo ...	2,222	599	Mornington ...	7,397	1,415
Delatite ...	11,903	2,530	Normanby ...	10,750	1,855
Dundas ...	6,888	1,169	Polwarth ...	3,837	654
Evelyn ...	5,997	1,268	Ripon ...	14,010	2,728
Follett ...	1,240	205	Rodney ...	7,390	1,640
Gladstone ...	16,688	4,107	Tatchera ...	563	80
Grant ...	73,828	14,345	Talbot ...	84,762	19,097
Grenville ...	60,917	12,697	Tambo ...	486	78
Gunbower ...	614	83	Tanjil ...	11,001	2,305
Hampden ...	7,172	1,184	Villiers ...	21,031	3,392
Heytesbury ...	3,059	548	Weeah ...	Nil	Nil
Kara Kara ...	9,611	2,352	Wonnangatta ...	3,972	1,097
Karkaroc ...	349	30			

46. The following is a list of the towns and townships throughout the colony, showing the position of each place, the pursuits with which it is connected, and the number of inhabitants and dwellings it contained at the date of the last census. The information in the columns headed "Pursuits connected with," and "On what stream or river," has been kindly furnished by the Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr. A. J. Skene. The particulars in the other columns have been derived from the returns of the census of 1871.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.

* * (c) Signifies City, (t) Town, (b) Borough under the Local Government Statute, which came into operation on the 1st January 1875.

Name of City, Town, Village, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 1871	
				Inhabitants.	Occupied Houses
Albion ...	Commerce ...	Buln Buln ...	Albert ...	38	
Alexandra ...	Sub. of Melbourne ...	Bourke ...	...	111	2
Allansford ...	Mining ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	1,039	23
Allenvale ...	Agriculture ...	Heytesbury ...	Hopkins ...	92	1
Alma ...	Mining ...	Dargo ...	...	177	5
Alphington ...	Ditto ...	Talbot ...	...	54	1
Amberst (b) ...	Sub. of Melbourne ...	Bourke ...	...	162	3
Amphitheatre ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	...	2,878	67
Apsley ...	Ditto ...	Kara Kara ...	...	380	9
Ararat (b) ...	Grazing ...	Lowan ...	...	85	
Ascot ...	Mining ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	2,370	44
Ascot ...	Ditto ...	Bendigo ...	...	176	4
Ascot ...	Agriculture ...	Talbot ...	...	60	1

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

Name of City, Town, Village, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 1871.	
				Inhabit- ants.	Occupied Houses.
Avenel	Ditto	Moir, Anglesey, and Delatite	Hughes' Creek	366	75
Avoca	Mining	Gladstone	Avoca	768	150
Axedale... ..	Agriculture	Bendigo ... ..	... ..	182	36
Bacchus Marsh	Ditto	Bourke	Werribee	491	89
Bachinio	Ditto	Lowan ... ..	... ..	...	...
Baddaginnie	Grazing	Delatite ... ..	... ..	23	3
Bahmah	Timber Trade	Moir	Murray	76	8
Bairnsdale	Commerce & Agri.	Tanjil	Mitchell	900	183
Bald Hill	Agriculture	Talbot ... ..	... ..	227	41
Ballan	Ditto	Grant and Bourke	Werribee	716	135
Ballarat (c)	Mining & Agricul.	Grenville	Yarrowee	24,308	4,888
Ballarat East (t)	Ditto	Grant & Grenville	... ..	16,397	3,654
Ballyshanassy	Agriculture	Bourke ... ..	... ..	106	17
Balmoral	Grazing	Dundas	Glenelg	189	28
Bannockburn ... ..	... ..	Grant ... ..	... ..	...	...
Baringhup, East	Agriculture	Talbot	Loddon... ..	37	8
Barkly	Mining	Kara Kara ... ..	... ..	171	41
Barkstead	Agriculture	Grant ... ..	... ..	103	25
Barmouth	Agriculture	Dargo ... ..	... ..	15	7
Barnawartha	Ditto	Bogong	Murray	14	4
Barwon, South	(See South Barwon)	...	...	...	...
Batesford ... ..	... ..	Grant ... ..	... ..	...	...
Bathmin ... ..	... ..	Moir ... ..	... ..	...	...
Baynton	Agriculture	Dalhousie ... ..	... ..	307	60
Bealiba	Mining	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	388	98
Beaufort	Ditto	Ripon	Fiery Creek	780	188
Beaumaris	Agriculture	Bourke ... ..	... ..	166	33
Beecac	Ditto	Grenville... ..	... ..	128	26
Boechworth	Mining & Commerce	Bogong ... ..	... ..	2,866	569
Belfast (b)	Commerce	Villiers	Moyne	2,485	410
Bellarine, South	Agriculture	Grant ... ..	... ..	36	8
Belvoir * ... ..	... ..	...	...	...	...
Benalla	Ditto	Delatite	Broken River... ..	830	172
Bendock, Lower	Mining	Croajingolong	Bendock	27	8
Bendock, Upper	Ditto	Croajingolong	Bendock... ..	49	10
Berlin	Ditto	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	1,714	795
Berwick... ..	Agriculture	Mornington	Kardinia Creek	302	72
Bet Bet	Mining	Talbot & Gladstone	Bet Bet Creek	91	17
Beveridge	Agriculture	Bourke ... ..	... ..	29	5
Big Hill... ..	Mining	Bendigo ... ..	... ..	39	14
Birregurra	Agriculture	Polwarth	Barwon	232	42
Black Lead	Mining	Grant ... ..	... ..	218	36
Blackwood	Ditto	Bourke	Werribee	262	61
Blakeville ... ..	... ..	Grant ... ..	... ..	...	...
Bonang	Mining	Croajingolong ... ..	... ..	30	7
Bowen ... ..	... ..	Buln Buln ... ..	... ..	...	...
Box Hill	Agriculture	Bourke ... ..	... ..	154	32
Bransholme	Ditto	Normanby	ArrandooyongCk.	130	23
Braybrook	Manufacturing	Bourke	Saltwater River	124	24
Break-o'-Day	Mining	Grenville ... ..	... ..	454	112
Breakwater	(See St. Alban's.)	...	...	...	...
Bridgewater	Agriculture	Bendigo	Loddon	98	21

* Name changed to Wodonga, which see.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

Name of City, Town, Village, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 1871.	
				Inhabitants.	Occupied Houses.
Altham ...	Mining ...	Delatite ...	Ovens ...	551	134
Altham (b) ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	3,059	559
Alford ...	Agriculture ...	Dalhousie ...	... ..	765	159
Almeadows ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	... ..	517	95
Amn's and Marsdale (b) ...	Mining ...	Grenville ...	Yarrowee ...	2,121	467
Aswick (b) ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	4,388	894
Ashen ...	Grazing ...	Dargo ...	Tanjil ...	117	19
Angor ...	Agriculture ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	37	8
Ara ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	156	30
Ardog ...	Mining ...	Grenville ...	... ..	368	94
Arlock Creek ...	Agriculture ...	Bendigo ...	Bullock Creek	375	61
Ardoora ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	... ..	95	18
Ardeep ...	Postal ...	Mornington	Buneepp ..	13	3
Arinyong (b) ...	Mining & Agricul.	Grant ...	... ..	1,981	411
Arinyong East	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	... ..	22	7
Arnt Creek ...	Mining ...	Gladstone	... ..	74	20
Arumbet ...	Agriculture ...	Ripon ...	... ..	150	24
Arluk ...	Ditto ...	Normanby	Scott's Creek ...	155	26
Arberwell ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	140	26
Arbrian Hill ...	Mining ...	Grenville ...	... ..	1,163	260
Arbellfield ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	... ..	195	42
Arperdown ...	Agricul. & Grazing	Hampden ...	... ..	1,103	212
Armut ...	Grazing ...	Villiers ...	Burchett's Crk.	207	35
Arbrook (b) ...	Agriculture ...	Talbot ...	Deep Creek ...	941	211
Arbruhe ...	Ditto ...	Dalhousie	... ..	151	25
Aryle ...	Do. and Vineyard	Bogong ...	Murray ...	128	34
Argham ...	Mining ...	Grenville ...	Baillie's Creek	1,693	384
Arerton ...	Grazing ...	Follett ...	Glenelg ...	400	77
Arlemaine (b) ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	Forest Creek ...	6,935	1,580
Arle Donnington	Grazing ...	Tatchera ...	Murray ...	201	43
Arlicart ...	Mining & Agricul.	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	228	52
Arfield ...	... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	...	...
Arndish ...	Grazing ...	Dundas ...	Wannon ...	141	25
Aras ...	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	... ..	130	24
Arilton ...	Grazing ...	Ripon ...	... ..	68	17
Arilton, East ...	Ditto ...	Gladstone	Avoca ...	53	4
Artsworth ...	Ditto ...	Villiers ...	Hopkins ...	18	3
Artenham ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	697	124
Arstowe ...	Grazing ...	Grenville	Baillie's Creek	152	32
Arston (b) ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	Forest Creek ..	2,387	673
Artern ...	Ditto ...	Bogong ...	Black Dog Creek	1,212	294
Arendon ...	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	... ..	325	65
Arles (b) ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	Deep Creek ...	6,068	1,261
Arlen ...	Agriculture ...	Heytesbury	Curdie's River	232	42
Ararg (outside Establishment)	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	1,339	252
Ararg, Penal Establishment	... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	645	1
Aradai ...	Mining ...	Bourke ...	... ..	87	13
Arac ...	Agriculture ...	Polwarth ...	... ..	1,474	263
Araine ...	Agricul. & Grazing	Dundas ...	Koroit Creek ...	715	118
Arangwood (t) ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	18,598	4,013

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

Name of City, Town, Village, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 1871.	
				Inhabit- ants.	Occupied Houses.
Corinella ...	Agriculture ...	Mornington ...	... ..	78	15
Corop ...	Ditto ...	Rodney ...	... ..	61	11
Costerfield ...	Mining ...	Dalhousie ...	... ..	353	78
Cowes ...	Agricul. & Marine	Mornington ...	... ..	132	31
Cowwarr ...	Mining ...	Tanjil ...	... ..	74	12
Coxtown ...	(See Timor.)				
Craigie (b) ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	Mt. Greenock Ck.	1,734	488
Cranbourne ...	Agriculture ...	Mornington ...	... ..	265	40
Cressy ...	Grazing ...	Grenville... ..	Woody Yaloak Ck.	18	6
Creswick (b) ...	Mining & Agricul.	Talbot ...	Creswick's Creek	3,969	980
Crossley ...	Agriculture ...	Villiers ...	... ..	269	43
Crossover ...	Mining ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	29	11
Crowlands ...	Agriculture ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera ...	50	12
Crusoe Gully ...	Mining ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	113	34
Dabyminga ...	... ..	Dalhousie ...	Dabyminga Ck.	...	...
Dandenong ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke, Mornington	Dandenong Ck.	311	57
Dargo Flat ...	Mining ...	Dargo ...	... ..	121	24
Darley ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	Lerderberg Ck.	86	16
Darlingford ...	Mining & Agricul.	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	46	13
Darlington ...	Grazing ...	Hampden... ..	Mount Emu Ck.	93	23
Darraweetguim	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	71	10
Dartmoor ...	Grazing ...	Follett ...	Glenelg ...	54	7
Daylesford (b) ...	Mining & Agricul.	Talbot ...	... ..	4,696	1,082
Dennington ...	Agriculture ...	Villiers ...	Merri ...	138	24
Deptford ...	Mining ...	Dargo ...	... ..	79	33
Devonshire ...	Ditto ...	Grant ...	... ..	106	21
Diamond Creek	Agriculture ...	Evelyn ...	... ..	83	28
Digby ...	Ditto ...	Normanby ...	Stokes ...	241	46
Dimboola ...	Grazing ...	Borung ...	Wimmera ...	78	17
Donald ...	... ..	Kara Kara ...	... ..	...	...
Doncaster ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	... ..	267	47
Donnelly's Creek	Mining ...	Tanjil ...	... ..	221	75
Donnybrook *					
Dookie ...	... ..	Moirn ...	... ..	...	...
Doon ...	Mining & Agricul.	Anglesey... ..	Merton Creek...	26	5
Dromana ...	Watering Place ...	Mornington ...	... ..	77	19
Drummond's Pt.	Mining ...	Wonnangatta ...	... ..	48	14
Drysdale ...	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	... ..	109	18
Drysdale, North	Ditto ...	Grant ...	... ..	164	29
Duck Ponds † ...	Ditto ...	Delatite ...	... ..	104	15
Dunach ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	... ..	120	39
Dunkeld ...	Grazing ...	Villiers ...	Wannon ...	162	29
Dunolly (b) ...	Mining ...	Gladstone ...	... ..	1,553	406
Durdidwarrah ...	... ..	Grant ...	... ..	...	...
Durham ...	Mining ...	Grant ...	... ..	723	142
Eaglehawk (b) ...	Ditto ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	6,590	1,431
Echuca (b) ...	Commerce ...	Rodney ...	Murray ...	1,649	347
Eddington ...	Mining & Agricul.	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	405	76
Edenhope ...	Grazing ...	Lowan ...	... ..	219	41
Egerton... ..	Mining ...	Grant ...	... ..	508	108
El Dorado ...	Ditto ...	Bogong ...	Reedy Creek ...	1,562	354
Ellerslie ...	Grazing ...	Hampden... ..	Hopkins ...	95	23
Elmhurst ...	Agriculture ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera ...	145	28

* Name changed to Kalkallo, which see.

† A village formerly of this name, situated in the county of Grant, is now called Lara, which see.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

Name of City, Town, Village, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 1871.	
				Inhabitants.	Occupied Houses.
ore ...	Mining ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	153	30
instone ...	Mining & Agricul.	Talbot ...	... ..	404	79
um ...	Agriculture ...	Evelyn ..	Arthur's Creek	165	37
rald ...	Mining ...	Evelyn ...	... ..	47	11
rald Hill (t)	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	17,101	3,217
h's Point ...	Mining ...	Wonnangatta	Big River ...	79	17
ng ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	... ..	290	53
m ...	Mining ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	128	29
ndon and ington (b) }	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	Moonee Ponds	2,456	449
a ...	Grazing & Agricul.	Delatite ...	Seven Creeks ...	197	37
sford ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	... ..	73	16
sley ...	Agriculture ...	Kara Kara ...	Wimmera ...	87	14
shaw ...	... ..	Evelyn ...	... ..	70	14
ler's Creek	(See Percydale.)				
roy (t) ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	15,547	3,020
ray (b) ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	Saltwater River	2,473	490
er ...	... ..	Buln Buln	... ..	...	...
ningham ...	Agriculture ...	Hampden & Villiers	Hopkins ...	36	10
nklingford ...	Mining & Agricul.	Talbot ...	Jim Crow Creek	69	12
akston ...	Watering Place ...	Mornington ...	... ..	32	10
erstown ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	Fryer's Creek ...	326	83
ney's Creek auraville)	Ditto ...	Wonnangatta	.. ..	502	128
... ..	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	... ..	300	53
roc ...	Ditto ...	Hampden ...	Mt. Emu Creek	67	13
ong (t) ...	Commerce ...	Grant ...	Barwon ...	15,026	2,863
ghin ...	Grazing ...	Anglesey ...	Goulburn ...	86	22
orne ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	... ..	729	129
orne, New...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	... ..	266	46
logie ...	Mining ...	Gladstone ...	Wimmera ...	71	15
luce ...	Agriculture ...	Talbot ...	... ..	98	23
lyon ...	Ditto ...	Talbot ...	... ..	203	41
orchy ...	Grazing ...	Borong ...	Wimmera ...	134	28
rown ...	Ditto ...	Delatite ...	... ..	18	2
ur ...	Mining ...	Anglesey ...	Home Creek ...	513	147
lsborough ...	Ditto ...	Gladstone ...	... ..	253	70
mong ...	... ..	Bendigo ...	... ..	...	...
lon's ...	Mining ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	412	91
it ...	Ditto ...	Dargo ...	... ..	141	36
ytown (b) ...	Ditto ...	Dalhousie & Rodney	Spring Creek ...	1,422	511
at Western	... ..	Borong ...	... ..	...	...
endale ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	... ..	31	5
nhills ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	... ..	19	6
nsborough	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	... ..	167	33
a ...	Ditto ...	Delatite ...	King ...	27	6
dford ...	Ditto ...	Talbot ...	Loddon ...	1,156	289
don ...	Mining & Agricul.	Grenville ...	... ..	485	104
ies ...	Agriculture ...	Bogong ...	Murray ...	5	2
ilton (b) ...	Agric. & Commerce	Dundas & Normanby	Grange Burn ...	2,349	424
py Valley ...	Mining ...	Grenville ...	... ..	512	110
ourt ...	Agriculture ...	Talbot ...	Barker's Creek	40	8
ietville ...	Mining ...	Delatite ...	Ovens ...	487	111

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

Name of City, Town, Village, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 18	
				Inhabit- ants.	Occu- pation.
Harrow	Grazing	Lowan	Glenelg	194	
Hastings and Tyabb	Marine	Mornington ... ..	... ..	210	
Hawkesdale	Grazing	Villiers ... ..	... ..	204	
Hawthorn (b)	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ... ..	... ..	3,329	
Healesville	Agriculture	Evelyn	Watts	120	
Heathcote (b)	Mining	Dalhousie	McIvor Creek	1,554	
Heidelberg	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke	Yarra	573	
Hepburn	Ditto	Talbot ... ..	... ..	308	
Hexham	Grazing	Villiers & Hampden	Hopkins	196	
Heyfield	Agriculture	Tanjil	Thomson	100	
Heywood	Ditto	Normanby	Fitzroy	295	
Hillsboro'	Mining	Bogong ... ..	... ..	...
Hinds	Ditto	Kara Kara ... ..	... ..	41	
Hiscock's Reef	Ditto	Grant ... ..	... ..	16	
Hochkirch	Agriculture	Normanby ... ..	... ..	548	
Homebush	Mining	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	178	
Horsham	Grazing	Borong	Wimmera	294	
Hotham (t)	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ... ..	... ..	13,491	2
Hotspur	Agriculture	Normanby	Crawford	105	
Huntly	Mining	Bendigo ... ..	... ..	495	
Inglewood (b)	Ditto	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	1,189	
Inglewood, Old	Ditto	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	99	
Inverleigh	Agriculture	Grenville	Yarrowee	389	
Irishtown	Ditto	Evelyn ... ..	... ..	47	
Jamieson	Mining	Wonnangatta	Goulburn	389	
Janeffeld	Agriculture	Bourke ... ..	... ..	127	
Janiember	Ditto	Bendigo	Loddon	52	
Jones' Creek	Mining	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	277	
Jordan	Ditto	Tanjil ... ..	... ..	972	
Kalkallo	Agriculture	Bourke ... ..	... ..	288	
Kangaroo Flat	Mining	Bendigo ... ..	... ..	260	
Kangaroo Ground	Agriculture	Evelyn ... ..	... ..	229	
Keilor	Ditto	Bourke	Saltwater River	191	
Kerang	Grazing	Gunbower	Loddon	109	
Kew (b)	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke	Yarra	2,430	
Killarney	Agriculture	Villiers ... ..	... ..	186	
Kilmore	Ditto	Dalhousie ... ..	... ..	1,555	
King Parrot Creek	Mining	Anglesey ... ..	... ..	35	
Kingower	Ditto	Gladstone	Kingower Creek	472	
Kirkstall	Agriculture	Villiers ... ..	... ..	282	
Koroit (b)	Ditto	Villiers ... ..	... ..	1,672	
Kororoit Creek	Ditto	Bourke ... ..	... ..	51	
Kurting ... ..	... ..	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	29	
Kyneton	Agriculture	Dalhousie	Campaspie	2,849	
Laanecoorie ... ..	... ..	Bendigo ... ..	... ..	...
Lal Lal	Agriculture	Grant	Moorabool	161	
Lallat	Ditto	Borong ... ..	... ..	...
Lamplogh	Mining	Gladstone ... ..	... ..	43	
Lancefield	Agriculture	Bourke	Saltwater River	386	
Landsborough	Mining	Kara Kara ... ..	... ..	354	
Lara	Agriculture	Grant	Duck Ponds Crk.	427	
Lauraville	(See Gaffney's Ck.)	... ..	... ..	...
Lauriston	Mining	Dalhousie ... ..	... ..	532	

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

City, Town, age, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 1871.	
				Inhabit- ants.	Occupied Houses.
on ...	Agricul. & Mining	Talbot ...	...	359	73
nth ...	Agriculture ...	Ripon ...	...	505	93
rt ...	Grazing ...	Borong ...	Mt. William Ck.	67	15
dge ...	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	...	237	46
... ..	Grazing ...	Talbot ...	Burnbank Creek	118	25
Burke's Flat)	Mining ...	Gladstone ...	...	126	39
... ..	Agriculture ...	Evelyn ...	Running Creek	212	41
... ..	Mining ...	Grenville ...	...	595	108
river ...	(See Rothwell.)				
f ...	Mining ...	Gladstone ...	...	494	124
ood ...	Agricul. & Mining	Bendigo ...	...	92	18
ully ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	...	54	16
enong ...	Agriculture ...	Borong ...	...	...	...
rd ...	Ditto ...	Buln Buln	Latrobe ...	43	7
ood ...	Agricul. & Grazing	Delatite ...	...	152	31
hur ...	Agriculture ...	Normanby ...	Eumeralla ...	219	42
n ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	...	404	80
n, Lower	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	...	196	38
n, Upper	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	...	55	13
gley ...	Ditto ...	Grant ...	Werribee ...	106	17
... ..	Ditto ...	Tanjil ...	Macallister ...	247	52
one ...	Manufacturing	Bourke ...	...	210	48
mple ...	Mining ...	Delatite ...	...	41	10
town ...	Mining ...	Dalhousie ...	...	94	23
... ..	Mining & Agricul.	Talbot ...	...	3,817	984
bury (b)	Agriculture ...	Dalhousie & Talbot	Coliban ...	1,357	272
n ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	...	449	89
ang ...	...	Bendigo ...	...	...	...
ld ...	Agriculture ...	Delatite ...	Ford's Creek ...	385	71
rough (b)	Mining ...	Talbot ...	...	2,935	666
ille ...	Ditto ...	Anglesey ...	...	85	14
... ..	Ditto ...	Tanjil and Woonangatta	...	257	69
... ..	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	21	5
rne (c)	Metropolis ...	Bourke ...	Yarra ...	54,993	10,043
... ..	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	Toolern Creek	205	40
th ...	Ditto ...	Grant ...	...	157	28
... ..	Ditto ...	Normanby ...	Henty's Creek	604	105
... ..	Grazing ...	Delatite & Anglesey	...	83	15
rest ...	Agriculture ...	Grenville & Ripon	Burrumbeet Ck.	235	48
... ..	Ditto ...	Borong ...	...	...	...
o ...	...	Bendigo ...	...	...	...
al ...	Mining ...	Gladstone ...	...	708	270
nbel ...	Ditto ...	Kara Kara	Mountain Creek	280	63
pnna ...	...	Rodney ...	...	...	...
Separation)	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	...	20	3
lloc ...	Marine ...	Bourke ...	...	134	23
gton ...	Agriculture ...	Mornington ...	...	409	77
ns ...	Mining ...	Grant ...	Moorabool ...	317	74
ce ...	Agricul. & Grazing	Hampden...	...	590	113
l ...	...	Buln Buln	...	...	...
Clear ...	Mining ...	Grenville ...	...	429	90
Gellibrand	Agricul. & Grazing	Grenville ...	...	84	33

* Part of the Borough of Craigie, which see.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

Name of City, Town, Village, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 18	
				Inhabit- ants.	Occu- pation.
Mount Greenock	Agricul. & Mining	Talbot ...	...	70	
Mount Mercer ...	Agriculture ...	Grenville ...	...	73	
Mount Pleasant	Ditto ...	Grant ...	...	116	
Moyston ...	Mining ...	Borung ...	...	510	1
Muckleford, N.	Agricul. & Mining	Talbot ...	...	69	
Mumbannar ...	Grazing ...	Follett ...	...	41	
Murchison ...	Agriculture ...	Rodney ...	Goulburn	235	
Myerstown ...	Mining ...	Bendigo ...	Myers Creek ...	86	
Myrniong ...	...	Bourke ...	...	...	...
Myrtleford ...	Mining ...	Bogong ...	...	338	
Nagambie ...	Agriculture ...	Moir ...	Goulburn ...	146	
Napoleons ...	Mining ...	Grenville...	...	484	1
Narren ...	...	Dundas ...	...	...	...
Navarre ...	Mining ...	Kara Kara ...	Heifer Station Ck.	77	
Neilborough ...	Ditto ...	Bendigo ...	...	48	
Newbridge ...	Agriculture ...	Bendigo ...	Loddon ...	166	
Newham ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	...	252	
Newington ...	Ditto ...	Grant ...	...	32	
Newry ...	Mining ...	Tanjil ...	...	22	
Newstead ...	Agriculture ...	Talbot ...	Loddon...	210	
Newtown and Chilwell (b)	Suburb of Geelong	Grant ...	Barwon ...	4,749	1
Nicholson's River	Mining ...	Dargo ...	...	25	
Nillumbik ...	Agriculture ...	Evelyn ...	...	306	
Northcote ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	...	1,149	1
Oakleigh ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	...	148	
Omeo ...	Mining & Grazing	Benambra ...	...	63	
Ondit ...	Agriculture ...	Grenville...	...	286	
Pakenham ...	Ditto ...	Mornington ...	Toomuc Creek	68	
Palmerston ...	Commerce ...	Buln Buln ...	...	234	
Panmure ...	Agriculture ...	Hampden & Heytesbury	Mount Emu Ck.	194	
Pearsontown ...	Mining ...	Tanjil ...	...	89	
Penshurst ...	Agriculture ...	Villiers ...	...	487	
Pentridge*	...	...	...	...	...
Percydale (Fid- ler's Creek)	Mining ...	Kara Kara ...	...	904	
Peter's Diggings	Ditto ...	Kara Kara ...	...	127	
Piggoreet ...	Ditto ...	Grenville ...	Piggoreet Creek	416	
Pimpinio ...	...	Borung ...	...	...	...
Pitfield ...	Mining & Grazing	Grenville ...	Woody Yaloak Ck.	61	
Port Albert ...	Commerce ...	Buln Buln ...	...	185	
Portarlington ...	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	...	343	
Portland (b) ...	Commerce ...	Normanby ...	...	2,372	
Prahran (t) ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	Yarra ...	14,096	2,
Preston ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	...	976	
Pyalong ...	Agriculture ...	Dalhousie ...	Mollison's Creek	56	
Queenscliff (b)...	Marine ...	Grant ...	...	954	
Queenstown ...	Mining ...	Evelyn ...	...	207	
Raglan ...	Ditto ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	91	
Ravenswood ...	Agriculture ...	Bendigo ...	...	90	
Raywood (b) ...	Mining ...	Bendigo ...	...	528	
Redbank ...	Ditto ...	Kara Kara ...	...	321	
Redcastle ...	Ditto ...	Rodney ...	...	374	

* Named changed to Coburg, which see.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

City, Town, ge, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 1871.	
				Inhabit- ants.	Occupied Houses.
Creek ...	Agriculture ...	Dundas ...	Wannon ...	61	9
ad (t) ...	Ditto ...	Anglesey ...	... ..	65	16
... ..	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	Yarra ...	16,889	3,411
er ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	... ..	510	96
Flat ...	Agricul. & Grazing	Bendigo & Rodney	Campaspe ...	66	16
od ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	... ..	612	143
od Jctn.	Ditto ...	Grenville ...	Kurucuruc Crk.	276	54
... ..	Ditto ...	Grenville ...	... ..	115	29
... ..	... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	666	97
e ...	Agriculture ...	Buln Buln ...	Latrobe ...	259	48
ll (Little)	Ditto ...	Grant ...	Little River ...	121	22
r ...	Ditto ...	Grant ...	Parwan Creek	38	9
iede ...	Ditto ...	Rodney ...	Campaspe ...	33	5
orth ...	Mining ...	Rodney ...	... ..	399	109
s Creek	Agriculture ...	Villiers ...	Russell's Creek	278	45
len (b)...	Mining ...	Bogong ...	... ..	616	124
... ..	Marine ...	Mornington	... ..	69	14
... ..	Agriculture ...	Tanjil ...	Flooding Creek	2,105	422
d ...	Ditto ...	Normanby	Wannon ...	159	33
rst (c) ...	Mining ...	Bendigo ...	Bendigo Creek	21,987	4,734
ge (b) ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	6,388	1,354
d ...	Postal ...	Dargo ...	Nicholson ...	98	17
an's Lead	Mining ...	Grant ...	... ..	691	133
Marsh ...	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	... ..	43	7
... ..	Mining ...	Tanjil ...	... ..	16	2
pol ...	Ditto ...	Talbot ...	... ..	31	14
pol (b)...	Ditto ...	Grenville ...	Yarrowee ...	6,496	1,437
's Flat ...	Ditto ...	Grant ...	... ..	41	12
ion ...	(See Morang.)				
ir ...	Agricul. & Grazing	Anglesey & Dalhousie	Goulburn ...	569	123
d ...	Ditto ...	Grenville ...	Yarrowee ...	111	21
rton ...	Ditto ...	Moirs ...	Goulburn ...	33	6
... ..	Ditto ...	Hampden & Ripon	Mount Emu Ck.	167	32
n ...	... ..	Talbot ...	... ..	...	...
sdale (b)	Mining ...	Grenville ...	Woody Yaloak	1,003	220
Creek ...	Ditto ...	Bogong ...	... ..	153	27
o ...	Marine ...	Mornington	... ..	98	22
Barwon (b)	Suburb of Geelong	Grant ...	... ..	1,684	301
... ..	Agriculture ...	Talbot ...	... ..	148	32
Creek ...	Mining ...	Anglesey ...	... ..	103	23
Creek ...	Ditto ...	Talbot ...	... ..	217	87
ill ...	Agriculture ...	Talbot ...	... ..	269	54
... ..	Ditto ...	Grenville ...	... ..	147	47
ale ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	... ..	27	6
an's ...	Suburb of Geelong	Grant ...	... ..	312	60
aud (b)...	Mining ...	Kara Kara ...	St. Arnaud Creek	1,101	248
la (b) ...	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	9,085	1,564
shire Reef	Mining ...	Grenville ...	... ..	293	81
... ..	Ditto ...	Bogong ...	... ..	385	104
(b) ...	Ditto ...	Borong ...	Pleasant Creek	5,166	1,120
z (b) ...	Ditto ...	Grant ...	... ..	1,058	249
reek ...	Ditto ...	Dargo ...	... ..	35	13

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

Name of City, Town, Village, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 1871.	
				Inhabitants.	Occupied Houses.
Stratford ...	Agriculture ...	Tanjil ...	Avon ...	322	58
Strathfieldsaye ...	Ditto ...	Bendigo ...	... ..	26	4
Streatham ...	Grazing ...	Ripon ...	Fiery Creek ...	52	11
Stuartmill ...	Mining ...	Kara Kara ...	... ..	626	157
Sanbury (exclusive of Industrial Schools)	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	Jackson's Creek	620	115
Swan Hill ...	Grazing ...	Tatchera ...	Murray ...	201	43
Tallarook ...	Agriculture ...	Dalhousie ...	Goulburn ...	155	29
Taradale ...	Agricul. & Mining	Talbot & Dalhousie	Coliban ...	1,945	478
Tahara ...	Agriculture ...	Normanby ...	... ..	45	8
Tanjil ...	Mining ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	236	94
Tarnagulla (b) ...	Ditto ...	Gladstone ...	... ..	1,359	325
Tarilta ...	Agriculture ...	Talbot ...	... ..	419	109
Tarraville ...	Ditto ...	Buln Buln ...	Tarra ...	227	47
Tarrawingee ...	Ditto ...	Bogong ...	Hodgson's Creek	270	46
Teesdale ...	Ditto ...	Grant ...	Native Creek ...	70	11
Templestowe ...	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	Yarra ...	159	38
Terang ...	Agricul. & Grazing	Hampden... ..	... ..	727	132
Thomastown ...	... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	364	65
Timor ...	Mining ...	Gladstone ...	... ..	60	16
Tintalra ...	Grazing ...	Benambra ...	... ..	17	3
Toongabbie ...	Agriculture ...	Tanjil ...	... ..	117	19
Towong... ..	Grazing ...	Benambra ...	Murray ...	44	8
Traralgon ...	Agriculture ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	111	20
Trentham ...	Mining ...	Dalhousie ...	... ..	517	93
Trentham, East	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	... ..	29	5
Tyabb*	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Tylden ...	Agriculture ...	Dalhousie ...	Coliban ...	327	31
Vaughan ...	Mining ...	Talbot ...	Loddon... ..	474	142
Victoria ...	Agriculture ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	80	14
Violettown ...	Agricul. & Grazing	Delatite ...	Violet Ponds ...	255	31
Waddallah ...	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	... ..	100	16
Wagga ...	Mining ...	Croajingolong	... ..	44	14
Wahgunyah ...	Commerce & Agric.	Bogong ...	Murray ...	314	64
Waldon ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	... ..	30	7
Wallan Wallan	Ditto ...	Bourke ...	... ..	524	99
Walbatta (b) ...	Mining ...	Tanjil ...	Stringer's Creek	1,484	421
Walmer... ..	Agriculture ...	Talbot ...	... ..	40	9
Wangaratta (b) ...	Ditto ...	Delatite & Bogong	Ovens ...	1,469	284
Warrak ...	... ..	Kara Kara ...	... ..	79	16
Warrak Warrak	Agriculture ...	Tanjil ...	... ..	70	11
Warrandyte ...	Mining ...	Evelyn ...	Yarra ...	306	85
Warrenheip ...	Agriculture ...	Grant ...	... ..	326	53
Warringal ...	(See Heidelberg.)	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Warrnambool(b)	Commerce & Agric.	Villiers ...	Merri River ...	3,799	657
Waterford ...	Mining ...	Dargo ...	... ..	15	3
Weatherboard ...	Agriculture ...	Ripon ...	... ..	157	28
Wedderburn ...	Mining ...	Gladstone ...	Korong Creek...	862	254
Wehla ...	Ditto ...	Gladstone ...	... ..	134	37
Wellington ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke ...	... ..	128	26
Welshpool ...	Commerce ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	19	4
Whittlesea ...	Agriculture ...	Evelyn & Bourke	Plenty ...	208	41
Whroo ...	Mining ...	Rodney ...	... ..	455	135

* See Hastings.

CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, ETC.—continued.

City, Town, ge, &c.	Pursuits connected with—	County.	On what Stream or River, &c.	On 2nd April 1871.	
				Inhabit-ants.	Occupied Houses.
fe ...	Grazing ...	Ripon ...	Hopkins ...	123	21
stown (b)	Sub. of Melbourne	Bourke ...	... ..	7,126	1,395
lsea ...	Agriculture ...	Grant & Grenville	Barwon ...	162	32
r ...	Ditto ...	Villiers ...	... ..	77	11
... ..	Grazing ...	Delatite ...	... ..	33	7
ga ...	Agricul. & Mining	Bogong ...	Murray ...	359	70
t Creek	Ditto ditto	Bogong ...	... ..	83	32
d ...	Agriculture ...	Dalhousie ...	Campaspe ...	1,452	265
rd ...	Ditto ...	Villiers ...	Merri ...	242	44
le ...	Ditto ...	Buln Buln ...	Bruthen Creek	75	13
ock ...	... ..	Bourke ...	... ..	359	60
Point (b)	Mining ...	Wonnangatta ...	Goulburn ...	1,059	275
orpe ...	Agricul. & Grazing	Villiers ...	Spring Creek ...	126	20
um ...	Agriculture ...	Bourke and Grant	Werribee ...	366	67
landah...	Mining ...	Bogong ...	Yackandandah Creek	552	124
... ..	Agriculture ...	Villiers ...	Shaw ...	457	80
... ..	Mining & Agricul.	Talbot ...	... ..	...	...
lats ...	Agriculture ...	Evelyn ...	Yarra ...	220	42
Yarram	Ditto ...	Buln Buln ...	... ..	274	46
... ..	Agricul. & Mining	Anglesey... ..	Muddy Creek ...	230	49

Victoria is traversed with more or less regularity throughout its length by a chain of hills completely dividing it into two parts, once called the Dividing Range. This range runs in an east and west direction, generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. It extends to the north of it run towards the Murray, those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of it, which divides the Melbourne district from that of the Murray, is called the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of the Bourke; and extends northwards into the county of Kara Kara is called the Benambra range. There are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of which are offshoots of the main chain. The principal are the Benambra and the Gibbo ranges, in the county of Bourke; the Bogong range, in the county of Bogong; the Buffalo and Rathbogie ranges, in the county of Delatite; the Futter range, in the counties of Delatite and Moira; the Baw Baw range, dividing the counties of Evelyn and Buln Buln; the Hoddle range, in the county of Buln; Mount Delegete, in the county of Croajingolong; Mount St. George, in Wonnangatta; the Dandenong ranges, in Evelyn and Croajingolong; Mount Alexander and Jim Crow ranges, both in the county of Talbot; the Grampians, in the county of Bourke; the Serra range, between the counties of Dundas and Ripon; the Victoria ranges,

in the county of Dundas; the Black Range, in the county of Lowan. There are besides numerous isolated peaks in different parts of the colony. A list of the mountains and hills in Victoria, showing also the counties in which they are situated, and the elevation of the principal peaks above the level of the sea, recently corrected by Mr. Surveyor-General Skene, according to the latest information in the possession of his department, is given as follows:—

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

Name of Mountain, &c.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain, &c.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Abrupt ...	Dundas ...	2,724	Black Hill ...	Grenville ...	—
Acland ...	Polwarth ...	—	Black Range ...	Anglesey ...	—
Aitken ...	Bourke ...	—	Black Range ...	Polwarth ...	—
Aitken's Hill ...	Bourke ...	—	Black Range ...	Lowan ...	—
Alexander ...	Talbot ...	2,435	Blackwood, or		
Alexander's Head	Bourke ...	—	Myrniong ...	Bourke ...	2,432
Alexina ...	Anglesey ...	—	Bland ...	Bourke ...	—
Almond, Peak of	Ripon ...	—	Blowhard ...	Ripon ...	—
Anakie, Mount...	Grant ...	—	Blue Mountain...	Bourke ...	—
Angus ...	Tanjil ...	—	Blue Range ...	Delatite ...	—
Arapiles ...	Lowan ...	1,176	Bogong Range ...	Bogong ...	6,508
Ararat ...	Ripon ...	2,020	Bolangum ...	Kara Kara...	1,225
Ararat ...	Mornington ...	—	Bolga ...	Benambra ...	2,860
Arnold ...	Wonnangatta ...	—	Bolton ...	Talbot ...	—
Arthur's Seat ...	Mornington ...	1,031	Boulder...	Buln Buln...	1,725
Atkinson ...	Bourke ...	—	Boundary Hill...	Anglesey ...	—
Avoca Hill ...	Kara Kara...	2,464	Bowen ...	Croajingolong	—
Bald Head ...	Dargo ...	4,507	Brenanah ...	Gladstone ...	—
Balmattum Range	Delatite ...	—	Brigg's Bluff ...	Borong ...	—
Bainbridge ...	Dundas ...	—	Brock's Hill ...	Bourke ...	—
Baranhet ...	Delatite ...	—	Brown's Hill ...	Heytesbury ...	—
Baringhup ...	Talbot ...	—	Bryarty's Hills...	Evelyn ...	—
Barker ...	Talbot ...	—	Buangor ...	Kara Kara...	3,247
Bernard ...	Delatite ...	—	Buckle ...	Croajingolong	1,465
Bass Range ...	Mornington...	—	Buckrabanyule ...	Gladstone ...	—
Battery, or Bcolite	Delatite ...	—	Budgee Budgee ...	Tanjil ...	—
Baw Baw ...	Evelyn ...	—	Buffalo Mountains	Delatite ...	5,645
Bealiba ...	Gladstone ...	—	Bulla Bulla ...	Croajingolong	—
Bear's Hill ...	Bendigo ...	—	Bullancrook ...	Bourke ...	—
Beckwith ...	Talbot ...	2,087	Bullarook ...	Talbot ...	2,400
Bellarine ...	Grant ...	463	Buller ...	Wonnangatta	5,911
Benambra ...	Benambra ...	4,940	Bullich ...	Benambra ...	2,360
Ben Cruachan...	Tanjil ...	2,765	Buninyong ...	Grant ...	2,448
Bindi ...	Tambo ...	—	Burramboot ...	Rodney ...	—
Bendock ...	Croajingolong	—	Burrowye ...	Benambra ...	4,194
Ben Nevis ...	Kara Kara ...	2,875	Burrumbeep Hill	Ripon ...	—
Big Hill...	Bourke ...	—	Bute ...	Grenville ...	—
Big Hill...	Evelyn ...	—	Byron ...	Lowan ...	—
Birch Hill ...	Talbot ...	—	Callender ...	Ripon ...	—
Black Mount ...	Rodney ...	—	Camel ...	Rodney ...	—
Black Hill ...	Grant ...	—	Cameron ...	Talbot ...	—

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain, &c.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain, &c.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
... ..	Croajingolong	1,764	Enterprise ..	Wonnangatta	—
bal Hill ...	Mornington	—	Erip	Grenville ...	1,539
le	Croajingolong	1,189	Everard... ..	Croajingolong	1,200
nal, The ...	Ripon	—	Fainter	Bogong	—
Hill	Borong	—	Fainting Range	Tambo	—
Hill	Wonnangatta	4,860	Fatigue	Buln Buln...	2,110
dral	Anglesey ...	2,120	Feathertop ...	Bogong	6,303
idish	Dundas	—	Forest Hill ...	Tambo, on	—
n	Talbot	—	the N. S.W.	frontier ...	5,000
cer	Normanby ...	—	Talbot	—	—
tnas Hills	Evelyn	—	Forest Hill ...	—	—
... ..	Normanby ...	594	Franklin (Larne-	—	—
er	Delatite	5,342	barramul) ...	Talbot	2,092
ras	Tambo	6,025	Franklin Range	Bogong	—
ill's Hill ...	Talbot	—	Fyans	Hampden ...	957
... ..	Ripon	—	Gap	Talbot	—
... ..	Grant	—	Gaspard	Talbot	—
rd	Anglesey ...	1,500	Gellibrand ...	Grenville ...	871
al Hill	Evelyn	—	Genoa Peak ...	Croajingolong	1,611
iltation ...	Talbot	—	George	Polwarth ...	—
ragambra...	Croajingalong	—	Gibbo Range ...	Benambra ...	5,764
a-tong	Benambra ...	3,270	Glasgow	Talbot	—
... ..	Bogong	6,015	Glenrowen ...	Moura	1,680
n.warrabul	Mornington	—	Gnarogein ...	Hampden ...	—
rill	Bourke	—	Gowar	Gladstone ...	—
ingham	Anglesey ...	1,920	Graham... ..	Evelyn	—
enong	Evelyn	2,060	Granya	Benambra ...	3,620
o Hill	Dargo	—	Green Hill ...	Dalhousie ...	—
wil	Grant	—	Green Hill ...	Grenville ...	—
on... ..	Tambo	—	Greenock	Talbot	—
ick	Croajingolong	—	Hamilton	Hampden ...	1,050
obetic	Kara Kara...	—	Hardie's Hill ...	Grenville ...	—
ete Hill ...	Croajingolong	4,318	Hat Hill	Delatite ...	2,544
uir	Anglesey ...	—	Heath Point ...	Normanby ...	—
ult	Borong	2,657	Hermit	Bogong	—
e Range ...	Bogong	—	Hesse	Grenville ...	—
nes	Bourke	—	Hoddle Range ...	Buln Buln...	—
tion	Kara Kara...	—	Holden	Bourke	—
pointment	Bourke	2,637	Hollowback Hill	Talbot	—
mond	Borong	—	Hooghly	Gladstone ...	—
en	Borong	—	Hope	Gunbower...	—
as	Dundas	1,535	Hore's Hill ...	Benambra ...	—
ed	Grant	—	Hotspur... ..	Villiers	—
s	Normanby ...	590	Hotham... ..	Bogong	6,100
sley	Normanby...	529	Howe Hill	Croajingolong	1,292
t	Gladstone ...	—	Howitt	Delatite ...	5,715
on... ..	Grant	—	Hume's Range...	Bourke	—
ant	Hampden ...	1,294	Hunter	Buln Buln...	1,136
... ..	Mornington	530	Ida	Rodney	1,537
r	Croajingolong	4,255	Jeffcott	Kara Kara...	—
... ..	Ripon	1,687	Jenkins	Weeah	339
... ..	Hampden ...	—	Juliet, Mount ...	Evelyn	3,625

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain, &c.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain, &c.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Kangaroo Range	Normanby ...	—	Monda ...	Evelyn ...	—
Kay ...	Croajingolong	3,306	Monk, The ...	Talbot ...	—
Keilawarra ...	Moirá ...	—	Moolort ...	Talbot ...	—
Kent ...	Wonnangatta	5,129	Moorookyle ...	Talbot ...	—
Kerang ...	Gladstone ...	—	Moornamboul ...	Ripon ...	—
Kerang ...	Gunbower ...	—	Moorul ...	Talbot ...	—
Kerange Moorah	Polwarth ...	—	Moriac ...	Grant ...	839
Kersop Peak ...	Buln Buln ...	740	Mormbool ...	Dalhousie ...	—
Kincaid ...	Normanby ...	655	Mueller ...	Tanjil ...	—
Kinross ...	Hampden ...	—	Murindal ...	Tambo ...	—
Kirk's Hill ...	Ripon ...	—	Murrumurrangbong	Bogong ...	—
Koala ...	Dalhousie ...	—	Myrtoon ...	Hampden ...	713
Koang ...	Hampden ...	891	Nanimia ...	Ripon ...	—
Kooroongh ...	Talbot ...	—	Napier ...	Normanby ...	1,440
Kooyoorá ...	Gladstone ...	—	Navarre Hill ...	Kara Kara ...	1,355
Korong ...	Gladstone ...	1,408	Nibo ...	Anglesey ...	—
Kororoit ...	Bourke ...	—	Noorat ...	Hampden ...	1,024
Kurtweeton ...	Hampden ...	—	Norgate ...	Buln Buln ...	1,390
Lady Mount ...	Ripon ...	—	Notch Hill ...	Dargo ...	4,625
Langdale Pike ...	Polwarth ...	—	Nowa Nowa ...	Tambo ...	—
Landsborough Hill	Kara Kara ...	1,903	Oberon ...	Buln Buln ...	1,968
Langi Ghiran ...	Ripon ...	3,123	Ochertyre ...	Bogong ...	—
Latrobe ...	Buln Buln ...	2,434	One-mile Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Latrobe's Range	Polwarth ...	—	One-tree Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—
Lawaluk ...	Grenville ...	—	One-tree Hill ...	Normanby ...	—
Leading Hill ...	Mornington ...	—	Paradox ...	Anglesey ...	—
Leinster ...	Dargo ...	—	Pierrepoint ...	Normanby ...	891
Leura ...	Hampden ...	1,030	Pilot Range ...	Bogong ...	—
Lianiduk ...	Karkaroc ...	—	Pine Mount ...	Benambra ...	—
Liptrap ...	Buln Buln ...	551	Pininbar ...	Benambra ...	4,100
Loinman ...	Karkaroc ...	—	Pisgar ...	Ripon ...	—
Lyall ...	Mornington ...	—	Pleasant ...	Rodney ...	—
Macedon ...	Bourke ...	3,324	Pollock ...	Grant ...	—
Mackenzie ...	Anglesey ...	—	Porndon ...	Heytesbury ...	947
Mackersey ...	Dundas ...	—	Powlett's Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Magdala ...	Wonnangatta ...	—	Prospect ...	Anglesey ...	1,025
Maindample ...	Delatite ...	—	Puckapanyal Hill	Dalhousie ...	—
Major ...	Moirá ...	1,251	Puzzle Range ...	Anglesey ...	—
Mannibadar ...	Grenville ...	—	Pyramid Hill ...	Gunbower ...	—
Maramingo ...	Croajingolong	1,274	Quoin Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Martha ...	Mornington ...	544	Raven's Hill ...	Kara Kara ...	—
Martin ...	Bogong ...	—	Ravenscroft Hill	Ripon ...	—
Matlock ...	Wonnangatta	4,561	Raymond ...	Croajingolong	980
Maxwell ...	Anglesey ...	740	Red Hill ...	Buln Buln ...	—
Melbourne Hill ...	Bourke ...	—	Richmond Hill ...	Normanby ...	727
Meningorot ...	Hampden ...	—	Riddell ...	Evelyn ...	—
Mercer ...	Grenville ...	—	Ross ...	Ripon ...	—
Meuron ...	Polwarth ...	—	Rouse ...	Villiers ...	1,220
Misery ...	Ripon ...	—	Ruskin ...	Normanby ...	—
Mitchell ...	Talbot ...	—		Initial point of boundary line with S. A.	—
Moliagul ...	Gladstone ...	—			
Mournot ...	Ripon ...	—			

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain, &c.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain, &c.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
ie ...	Polwarth ...	1,912	Terrick Terrick	Gunbower ...	—
aria... ..	Delatite ...	3,138	Thackeray ...	Dundas ...	—
ent ...	Talbot ...	—	Timbertop, or		
ie ...	Rodney ...	—	Warrambat ...	Wonnangatta	—
yn ...	Wonnangatta	—	Tingaringy ...	Croajingolong	4,771
ration ...	Delatite ...	—	Tom's Cap ...	Buln Buln...	1,258
well ...	Hampden ...	962	Tongio ...	Tambo ...	—
win's Range	Evelyn ...	—	Tooboorac Hills	Dalhousie ...	—
inglaw ...	Wonnangatta	—	Torbreck ...	Anglesey ...	4,995
Range ...	Dundas ...	—	Towanga ...	Bogong ...	4,161
apore ...	Buln Buln...	451	Tower Hill ...	Villiers ...	322
leton ...	Wonnangatta	—	Trawoul ...	Anglesey ...	—
r Rises ...	Hampden ...	—	Twins, The ...	Delatite ...	5,575
rs ...	Anglesey ...	—	Upton Hill ...	Delatite ...	—
ie ...	Wonnangatta	—	Useful ...	Tanjil ...	4,756
iton ...	Talbot ...	—	Valentia ...	Wonnangatta	—
e's Ridge ...	Buln Buln ...	—	Vandyke ...	Normanby...	—
grass ...	Anglesey ...	—	Vereker... ..	Buln Buln...	2,092
ng Hill ...	Gladstone ...	—	Victoria Range	Dundas ...	—
ng Hill ...	Ripon ...	—	Vite Vite ...	Hampden ...	—
ng Hill ...	Talbot ...	—	Wagra ...	Benambra ...	2,638
ley ...	Bogong ...	3,444	Wallace... ..	Grant ...	—
ion Peak ...	Grant ...	1,154	Wallerson ...	Tambo ...	—
ely Range...	Villiers ...	1,070	Warrambal ...	Wonnangatta	—
's Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—	Warrenheip ...	Grant ...	2,463
glitz ...	Bourke ...	—	Warrion Hill, Gt.	Grenville ...	921
Bernard ...	Bogong ...	—	Warrnambool ...	Hampden ...	712
George ...	Polwarth ...	—	Watershed Hill	Ripon ...	—
eonard's ...	Evelyn ...	—	Widderin ...	Hampden ...	1,132
lary's Hill...	Ripon ...	—	Wellington ...	Mornington	314
hbogie R'nges	Delatite ...	—	Wellington (Mt.		
geon ...	Dundas ...	1,946	Gisborne, Strzelecki, Nap-Nap-		
urloaf (Bear's)	Evelyn ...	—	Marra)... ..	Tanjil ...	5,363
(Mt. Piper)	Dalhousie ...	—	Wermatong ...	Benambra ...	—
zan Buggan	Tambo ...	—	Whittaker's ...	Croajingolong	—
ey Peak ...	Anglesey ...	—	William ...	Ripon ...	3,827
le Top ...	Delatite ...	—	Wills ...	Bogong ...	5,758
ot ...	Lowan ...	—	Wilson ...	Buln Buln...	2,350
arna ...	Benambra ...	4,194	Wilson ...	Bourke ...	—
bo ...	Benambra ...	4,700	Wiridgil ...	Hampden ...	—
boritha ...	Wonnangatta	5,381	Wombat ...	Delatite ...	—
... ..	Tambo ...	2,016	Wombat Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
angower ...	Talbot ...	—	Yandoit Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
lor ...	Dargo ...	1,463	Zero, Mount ...	Borong ...	—
plar ...	Tatchera ...	—			
yson ...	Croajingolong	3,422			

8. The rivers in Victoria are for the most part of inconsiderable Rivers. Many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the mer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of erholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which

the metropolis is situated, the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca, and the Murray itself, with perhaps some of the Gippsland streams, not one of them is navigable, except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, they will ultimately be made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 2,400 miles, for 670 of which it flows along the Victorian border. The names of the principal rivers in Victoria, with their positions and approximate lengths, originally supplied by the Survey Department, and recently corrected by Mr. Surveyor-General Skene, according to the latest information, are as follow :—

RIVERS.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		miles.
Acheron... ..	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn 4 miles S. of Alexandra	—
Agnes	Buln Buln. Corner Inlet, W. of Welchpool	15
Aire	Polwarth. Falls into the sea 6 miles W. of Cape Otway	15
Albert	Buln Buln, at Alberton	25
Avoca	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone	130
Avon or Dunlop	Buln Buln. Flows into Lake Wellington	30
Avon	Kara Kara. Source about 1 mile N. of Navarre	65
Barwon	Grant. Runs into Lake Connewarre, part of west boundary of county	70
Bass	Mornington. Falls into Western Port near East Head	20
Bet Bet Creek ...	Between Talbot and Gladstone. Falls into Loddon...	45
Big	Wounangatta. Joins Goulburn 16 miles S.W. of Mansfield	20
Brodrigg	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	50
Broken	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn 2 miles south of Shepparton	85
Broken Creek ...	Moira. Effluent of Broken River. Falls into Murray near Lake Moira	80
Buchan	Tambo. Tributary of Snowy River from westward	—
Buckland	Delatite. South of Ovens, 40 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	25
Buffalo	Delatite. South of Ovens, 25 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	—
Bundarra	Bogong. Falls into Victoria River. Tributary of Mitta Mitta	20
Buneep	Part of eastern boundary of Mornington	15
Calder	Polwarth. Falls into Lake Craven 7 miles W. of Cape Otway	10
Campaspe	Dalhousie, at Kyneton. Flows into Murray at Echuca	85
Cann	Croajingolong. Falls into Tamboon Inlet 5 miles W. of Cape Everard	—
Chetwynd	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	20
Coliban	Dalhousie. Boundary between the counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into the Campaspe	45
Coliban, Little ...	Dalhousie	12

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		miles.
Crawford ...	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg at Dartmoor ...	23
Cray ...	Polwarth. Falls into sea at Cape Patton ...	10
Cudgewa Creek	Benambra. Falls into Murray 8 miles N. of Towong	40
Curdie's River ...	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purumbete. Falls into sea 28 miles S.E. from Warrnambool ...	40
Curryong Creek	Benambra. Falls into Murray 3 miles N. of Towong	42
Dargo ...	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River ...	45
Darlot's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ...	18
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn 10 miles below Darlingford ...	40
Don ...	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra 24 miles N.E. of Warrandyte ...	7
Dundas ...	Dundas. Joins Wannon 1½ miles W. of Cavendish...	10
Dunmungle Creek	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera ...	—
Eumerella ...	Normanby. Falls into sea 10 miles W. of Belfast ...	55
Fiery and Salt Creek	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac and thence into Hopkins ...	80
Fitzroy ...	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ...	20
Franklin ...	Buln Buln, at Corner Inlet, W. of Welchpool ...	15
Gellibrand ...	Heytesbury. Falls into sea 23 miles W. of Cape Otway	30
Genoa ...	Croajingolong. Falls into sea 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe ...	45
Gibbo ...	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta ...	25
Glenelg ...	Normanby. Part of western boundary of county ...	205
Goulburn ...	Anglesey. Part of western boundary of county. Joins Murray 6 miles E. of Echuca ...	230
Holland ...	Delatite. Source at Wombat Hill and Tabletop. Joins Broken River at Benalla ...	35
Hopkins ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ...	110
Howqua ...	Wonnangatta. Rises at Mount Hill. Falls into Goulburn ...	15
Jerusalem ...	Anglesey. Part of east boundary of county ...	25
Jingallala ...	Croajingolong. Joins the Snowy River from eastward	27
Kennett ...	Polwarth. Falls into sea at Point Hawdon ...	5
Kiewa ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray ...	—
King ...	Delatite. Joins the Ovens at Wangaratta ...	45
Latrobe ...	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln ...	90
Leigh ...	(See "Yarrowee.")	
Lerderberg ...	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh ...	18
Limestone ...	Benambra. About 8 miles N. of sources of Murray	18
Little ...	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip ...	25
Loddon ...	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Joins Murray at Swan Hill ...	150
Macalister ...	Tanjil. Falls into Latrobe River ...	65
Merri and Spring Creek	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ...	40
Merriman's Creek	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach ...	45

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length. miles.
Mitchell ...	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	60
Mitta Mitta ...	Boundary between Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray River about 8 miles east from Wodonga ...	90
McKenzie ...	Borong. Falls into the Wimmera 5 miles W. of Horsham	32
Moondara ...	Buln Buln. Tributary of Latrobe	—
Moorabool ...	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong ...	55
Moroka ...	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	15
Morewell ...	Buln Buln. Tributary of Latrobe	—
Mount Hope Creek	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Kow Swamp, and thence into Pyramid Creek	—
Moyne ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast	30
Mt. William Creek	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale, and thence into Wimmera 12 miles east of Horsham	55
Murray ...	Northern boundary line of the colony of Victoria ...	670*
Nicholson ...	Dargo. Falls into Lake King	25
Ovens ...	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray 23 miles below Wangaratta	100
Parker ...	Polwarth. Falls into sea 4 miles E. of Cape Otway ...	10
Perry ...	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Wellington	25
Plenty ...	Bourke. East boundary of county	30
Powlett ...	Mornington. Falls into sea 11 miles S.E. of East Head	15
Pyramid Creek	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang	—
Richardson ...	Kara Kara. Joins Avon River about 26 miles N.W. from Navarre	30
Saltwater ...	Bourke. Joins the Yarra at Footscray	70
Shaw ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Narrawong	18
Sherbrooke ...	Heytesbury. Falls into sea 29 miles W. of Cape Otway	5
Snowy ...	Croajingolong. Falls into sea 11 miles W. of Cape Conran	85†
Stokes, or Emu...	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg 5 miles N. of Dartmoor	25
Surrey ...	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	18
Tambo, or Thomson	Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King	85
Tarra Tarra ...	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet, near Tarraville township	25
Tarwin ...	Buln Buln. Falls into the sea at Anderson's Inlet ...	35
Thurra ...	Croajingolong. Falls into the sea about 10 miles W. of Ram Head	5
Tingaringy ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Jingallala River	5
Toonginbooka ...	Tambo. Joins Snowy River about 50 miles from its entrance to the sea	15
Tullaroop Creek	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks	36
Tyers ...	Tanjil. Tributary of Latrobe	—
Tyrrell Creek ...	Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell	—
Victoria ...	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta 4 miles W. of Lake Omeo	—

* Victorian portion only.

† Length in Victoria.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		miles.
Wallangaragh	Croajingolong. Falls into Genoa River	5
Wando	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	—
Wannon	Dundas. Part of south boundary of county	105
Wentworth	Dargo. Falls into Mitchell	25
Werribee	Bourke. West boundary of county	55
Whourouly	Delatite. Joins Ovens about 15 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	23
Wimmera	Wimmera District. At Dividing Range about 7 miles south of Elmhurst	135
Wingan	Croajingolong. Falls into the sea at Ram Head	—
Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Flows from north into Lake Corangamite	36
Wongangarra	Falls into Wonnangatta River 43 miles N.W. of Lake Wellington	30
Wonnangatta	Falls into Mitchell	35
Woori Yaloak	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra, about 4 miles W. from Warrandyte	20
Wright, or Bourne	Mornington. About 8 miles S.E. of East Head on coast	15
Wye	Polwarth. Falls into sea at Point Sturt	3
Yallock	Mornington. Falls into Western Port	10
Yarra Yarra	Bourke. Falls into Hobson's Bay	90
Yarriambiack Creek	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera. Falls into Lake Coorong	78
Yarrowee, or Leigh	Grant. Joins the Barwon at Inverleigh	50

49. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and Lagoons, but many of these are little more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite (counties Grenville and Hampden), the largest inland lake in the colony, covers 76 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding its augmentation by numerous fresh-water streams; it has no visible outlet. Lake Colac (county Polwarth), only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10 square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet, in the county of Ripon, is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing an area of $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria and King, in the county of Tanjil, and Reeve, in the county of Buln Buln—are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a narrow belt of sand. Through this there is an entrance, which is often navigable, but is subject to be closed at irregular intervals, in consequence of the shifting of the sand at its mouth. Lake Wellington (county Tanjil), the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and Reeve (county Buln Buln), and is connected with the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong, in the county of Grant, is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders. The following is a list of the

lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas, corrected to latest date, under the direction of Mr. Surveyor-General Skene:—

LAKES.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter F, and those which consist of salt or brackish water, are indicated by the letters S and B respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		acres.
Albacutya ...	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh ...	F 13,440
Bael Bael ...	Tatchera, 25 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ...	F 1,280
Baker ...	Tatchera, 6 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ...	F 400
Barragootta ...	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe ...	F 700
Beecac ...	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac ...	S 1,400
Boga ...	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ...	F 1,920
Boga (of Sir T. Mitchell)	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham (three lakes) ...	F 1,800
Boloke ...	Ripon, 5 miles S.E. of Wickliffe ...	F 3,840
Bookaar ...	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown ...	B 800
Booroopkie ...	Lowan, 15 miles E. of boundary line between South Australia ...	F 1,075
Boort ...	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon ...	F 400
Bridebash ...	Hampden, 9 miles N.W. of Camperdown ...	B 50
Bringalbert ...	Lowan, 12 miles N.E. of Apsley ...	F 200
Bullen Merri ...	Hampden, 1 mile W. of Camperdown ...	B 1,500
Buloke ...	Borong, 38 miles N. of Navarre ...	F 8,960
Bunga ...	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers ...	F 300
Buninjon ...	Ripon, 14 miles S.W. of Ararat ...	F 500
Burrumbeet ...	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat ...	F 5,440
Calvert ...	Grenville, 12 miles N.E. of Colac ...	S 5,478
Cartcarrying ...	Villiers, near township of Winslow ...	F 110
Catherine ...	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 18 miles from the sea ...	F 96
Charm ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang ...	F 1,280
Clear Lake ...	Lowan, 17 miles N.E. of Moyston ...	F 400
Cobrico... ..	Heytesbury, 8 miles W. of Camperdown ...	F —
Colac ...	Polwarth, at Colac ...	F 6,400
Colongulac ...	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown ...	B 5,120
Condah (lake and swamp)	Normanby, 12 miles N.W. of Heywood ...	F 3,840
Connewarre ...	Grant, 4 miles S. of Geelong ...	Tidal 7,680
Connewarren ...	Hampden, 20 miles N. of Warrnambool ...	F 640
Cooper ...	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede ...	F 3,840
Coorong ...	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiack Creek ...	F 200
Cope Cope ...	Kara Kara, 20 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud ...	F 175
Coragulac ...	Grenville, 8 miles N.W. of Colac ...	B 300
Corangamite ...	Grenville and Hampden ...	S 48,640
Craven ...	Polwarth, 7 miles W. of Cape Otway ...	Tidal 1,280
Cundare ...	Grenville, 14 miles N. of Colac ...	S 600
Curlip ...	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River ...	F —
Denison ...	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton ...	F 1,600
Doling Doling...	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton ...	F 30
Durridwarrah...	Grant, Reservoir for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. ...	—
Elingamite ...	Heytesbury, 10 miles S.W. of Camperdown ...	F 820
Eyang ...	Hampden, 31 miles N.W. of Camperdown ...	F 300
Furnell ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard ...	F 800
Garnouk ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ...	F 500

LAKES—continued.

of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		acres.
...	Moirs, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton ...	950
...	Croajingolong, 10 miles W. of Cape Howe... Tidal	2,050
g Gherang	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea ... F	200
irt	Hampden, at northern extremity of Lake Corangamite... S	6,400
c	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown ... S	600
with	Ripon, 10 miles S. of Beaufort ... F	2,100
arsh	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River ... F	35,840
...	Hampden, 8 miles N.E. of Camperdown ... B	300
bete	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown ... B	1,500
ly	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Peshurst... B	500
...	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe ... Tidal	13,440
...	Hampden, 20 miles N.W. of Camperdown ... F	50
din	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell ... F	300
adker	Hampden, 19 miles N.W. of Camperdown ... B	60
se-rup	Mornington, the Great Swamp ...	—
nung	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown ... S	560
...	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Belfast ... F	2,240
...	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Avoca River... F	1,600
...	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Loddon ... F	500
onth	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat ... F	1,200
gow	Villiers, 9 miles N. of Peshurst ... B	1,920
le	Borung, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy... F	2,560
...	Ripon, 16 miles S.W. of Ararat ... B	40
bury	Dalhousie and Talbot, Reservoir for northern gold-fields population, at borough of Malmesbury ... F	—
or	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray ... F	40
g	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Loddon ... F	700
...	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham ... S	1,600
arre	Grant, 5 miles E. of Winchelsea ... B	1,280
pall	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ... F	1,280
y	Follett, on boundary line between South Australia F	1,920
luke	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong ... S	3,840
ick	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham ... F	500
(Bun-	Ripon, 13 miles S.W. of Ararat ... F	2,560
Marsh)		
...	Grenville, 8 miles N.W. of Colac ... S	300
l	Hampden, 7 miles S. of Streatham ... F	175
e	Villiers, town of Warrnambool ... Tidal	50
oolah	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe... Tidal	30
abete	Heytesbury, 6 miles S.E. of Camperdown ... F	1,500
...	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Loddon ... F	400
...	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe, on coast Tidal	9,000
...	Villiers, 8 miles E. of Dunkeld ... F	400
kes	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya... S	4,480
ty's	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles ... F	230
...	Mornington, in Phillip Island ... F	200
am	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran ... Tidal	2,500
on	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard Tidal	1,300
al	Normanby, in parish of Tarragal ... S	15
...	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown ... F	500
Pom	Hampden, 13 miles N.W. of Camperdown ... S	300

LAKES—continued.

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		acres.
Timboon ...	(See "Colongulac.")	—
Tooliorook ...	Hampden, at base of Mount Elephant ...	B 850
Tyers ...	Tambo, 22 miles W. of mouth of Snowy River ...	S 2,450
Tyrrell ...	Karkarooc, fed by overflow of Avoca River ...	S 45,440
Ullswater ...	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope ...	F 640
Victoria ...	Tanjil, at Seacombe township ...	Tidal 38,700
Walwalla ...	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River ...	F 600
Wallace ...	Lowan, at Edenhope ...	F —
Wangoom ...	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warnambool ...	F 500
Wau Wauka ...	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe ...	F —
Weerancanuck ...	Hampden, 8 miles E. of Camperdown ...	S 1,300
Weering ...	Grenville, 19 miles N. of Colac ...	S 1,300
Wellington ...	Tanjil, 10 miles E. of Sale ...	F 46,080
Wendouree ...	Grenville, at Ballarat ...	F 530
White ...	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Mostyn ...	S 1,920
Wirraan ...	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown ...	S 60
Wooroonook ...	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton ...	F 200
Wurdee Boluc... ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea ...	F 600
Yambuk ...	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast ...	200
Yan Yean ...	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Melbourne ...	F 820
Yellwell ...	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell... ..	F 640
Yerang ...	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell... ..	F 1,920

Bays, inlets,
&c.

50. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent break-water to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads might be much improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach, extending for 90 miles without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which is liable to be closed at intervals. The following

names and positions of the principal bays and inlets, commencing from the northern extremity of the coast :—

BAYS, INLETS, ETC.

Bay or Inlet.	County.	Remarks.
Bay ...	Normanby ...	} Between South Australian boundary and Portland Bay.
er Bay ...	" ...	
r ...	" ...	} Site of borough of Portland. Site of borough of Belfast. Site of borough of Warrnambool.
ay ...	" ...	
... Villiers ...	" ...	
... Heytesbury...	" ...	} Between Warrnambool harbor and Cape Otway.
ove ...	" ...	
tyrs ...	" ...	
let ...	" ...	
bell ...	" ...	} A short distance to the east of Cape Otway. Site of the village of Middleton.
o ...	" ...	
e ...	Polwarth ...	} Between Cape Otway and Port Phillip Heads.
r ...	" ...	
y ...	" ...	} An inland sea, on which is situated the city of Melbourne, town of Geelong, boroughs of Sandridge, Williamstown, and Queenscliff, and numerous townships and villages.
et ...	" ...	
o Lake Con-	Grant ...	} Situated within Port Phillip, on the west side near the entrance. At the western part of Port Phillip. Is the harbor of Geelong.
p Bay ...	Grant and Mornington ...	
... Grant ...	" ...	
... Bourke ...	" ...	} At the northern part of Port Phillip. Is the harbor of Melbourne and site of the boroughs of Sandridge and Williamstown.
ay ...	" ...	
ort ...	Mornington...	} Site of villages of Flinders, Hastings, and Corinella, situated on the main land; and of Cowes, situated on Phillip Island.
r and Ander-	Buln Buln ...	
et ...	" ...	} Between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory.
ay ...	" ...	
let ...	" ...	
ay ...	" ...	
ly... ..	" ...	} Between Wilson's Promontory and entrance to Port Albert.
y ...	" ...	
ay ...	" ...	
ve ...	" ...	
ve ...	" ...	} Site of townships of Palmerston and Alberton.
et... ..	" ...	
t ...	" ...	} Site of the township of Tarraville.
... Tambo ...	" ...	
rance ...	" ...	} Entrance to Lakes King, Victoria, and Reeve; liable to be closed periodically.
... Croajingolong	" ...	
Inlet ...	" ...	} Between the Ninety-mile Beach and Cape Howe.
nlet ...	" ...	
let ...	" ...	
Inlet ...	" ...	

islands, showing also their positions, and the populations of such of them as were inhabited when the last census was taken :—

ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Population on 2nd April 1871.	Position.
Lawrence Island ...	Uninhabited	Off Point Danger, Normanby, at entrance to Portland Bay.
Lady Julia Percy Island	„	Off the coast of Villiers, opposite Yambuk village, about 22 miles east of Portland, and between that town and Belfast.
Griffiths Island ...	14	{ Near the entrance of Port Fairy, opposite the borough of Belfast.
Rabbit Island ...		
Swan Island ...		
Duck Island ...		
Mud Islands ...	8	In Port Phillip Bay, about 5 miles from the Heads.
Phillip Island ...	547	At the entrance of Western Port, Mornington, between east and west Heads.
French Island ...	17	{ In Western Port Bay, Mornington.
Elizabeth Island ...		
Sandstone Island ...		
Quail Island ...		
Churchill Island ...		
Mud Islands ...	Uninhabited	{ Small islands situated off Wilson's Promontory, Buln Buln.
Shellback Island ...		
Norman Island ...		
Great Glennie Island ...		
Citadel Island ...		
Anser Island ...		
Cleft Island ...		
Wattle Island ...		
Rabbit Island ...		
Seal Island ...		
Notch Island ...		
Rag Island ...		
Cliffy Island ...		
Snake Island ...	17	{ Off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, Buln Buln.
Sunday Island ...		
Clonmel Island ...		
Raymond Island ...	Uninhabited	Between Lake King and Lake Victoria, Tanjil.
Gabo Island ...	13	Five miles south-west of Cape Howe, Croajingolong. On this island there is a lighthouse, 179 feet above the sea-level.

Tides.

53. The rise and fall of tide on the coast of Victoria ranges from nine feet at the Glennie Islands, near Wilson's Promontory, to two feet eight inches at Hobson's Bay and Melbourne. The following statement of the times of high water on full and change days, and of the rise and

f tide, has been supplied for this work by Captain C. B. Payne, Chief Harbor Master of Victoria :—

TIDES.

Place.	Time of High Water at full and change.		Range of Tide.	Place.	Time of High Water at full and change.		Range of Tide.
	h.	m.			h.	m.	
nd Bay ...	0	30	3 0	Venus Bay ...	11	56	7 0
'airy ...	0	31	3 0	Waratah Bay ...	12	0	8 0
ambool ...	0	37	3 0	Glennie Islands	11	44	9 0
Lonsdale ...	9	42	7 0	Refuge Cove ...	12	14	8 0
Nepean ...	10	50	3 0	Rabbit Island ...	12	14	8 0
sciff (Port } lip Heads) }	10	50	3 1	Port Albert ...	12	14	8 0
n's Bay ...	2	31	2 8	Lakes' Entrance	8	30	3 0
urne Quay	2	48	2 8	Gabo Island ...	8	50	6 0

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE.

It is creditable to the liberality of the Government and people of Victoria that for years past a first-class Observatory, with an efficient staff of assistants, has been maintained by the State.* By means of the complete observations taken and worked out at this Observatory, under the able direction, first, of Professor George Neumayer, and then of Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, the present Government Astronomer, the task of compiling an account of the climate of Victoria is rendered a comparatively easy one. To the tables and reports published by these gentlemen I am indebted for most of the facts on which I propose to treat this chapter.†

The most important meteorological element, and the one by which Temperature is more than any other, the healthfulness and rate of mortality in the country is affected, is undoubtedly the temperature. This, therefore, is my intention first to touch upon.

description of this Observatory, and of the instruments it contains, by Mr. J. E. White, the Acting Government Astronomer, will be found in an appendix *post*. I have derived most of my facts from "Climatological Outlines of the Colony of Victoria," by Neumayer, and from the "Monthly Record of Results of Observations, &c.," by R. L. J. Ellery.

Yearly mean
temperature
at Mel-
bourne.

56. The mean temperature of the air in Melbourne, derived from observations* extending over a period of fourteen years, is 57.6° . Upon examining a chart showing isothermal lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the northern hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. Professor Neumayer, however, points out that the difference between winter and summer, and the hottest and coldest month, is far less in Victoria than in any of these places; and that, with regard to the differences referred to, Melbourne more closely resembles Lisbon, and still more so Maffra, 18 miles to the north-west of Lisbon, situated 700 feet above the level of the sea, and in latitude $38^{\circ} 55'$ north.

Seasons.

57. The three months from September to November are considered in Victoria to be the spring quarter; those from December to February the summer quarter; those from March to May the autumn quarter; and those from June to August the winter quarter.

Mean tem-
perature
of quarters
at Mel-
bourne.

58. The mean temperature of the autumn quarter in Melbourne is, on the average, nearly two degrees (1.7°) higher than that of the spring quarter; and the mean temperature of the summer quarter is, on the average, over sixteen degrees (16.1°) higher than that of the winter quarter. This will be observed from the following figures, based upon observations extending over fourteen years:—

Mean Temperature of Air at Melbourne.			Mean Temperature of Air at Melbourne.		
Spring	...	57.0	Autumn	...	58.7
Summer	...	65.3	Winter	...	49.2

Mean tem-
perature of
months at
Melbourne.

59. January and February are the warmest months in Melbourne, June and July the coldest. This will be seen by the following figures, which give the average for sixteen years:—

Mean Temperature of Air at Melbourne.			Mean Temperature of Air at Melbourne.		
January	...	66.7	July	...	47.7
February	...	65.6	August	...	50.1
March	...	63.8	September	...	53.3
April	...	58.8	October	...	57.1
May	...	53.3	November	...	60.8
June	...	49.8	December	...	63.9

Hottest days
at Mel-
bourne.

60. During the last seventeen years the thermometer in the shade, at Melbourne, has risen sixty-one times to or above 100° Fahrenheit. The following are the dates and the highest readings. It will be observed

* These observations are obtained from readings of the thermometer in the shade, but fully exposed to the open air.

1861 and 1864 are omitted, as the thermometer never reached 100° those years:—

HOTTEST DAYS AT MELBOURNE.

—Jan. 5 ... 101·6	1866.—Feb. 7 ... 100·9	1870.—Jan. 24 ... 107·1
" 27 ... 106·8	" 8 ... 102·5	Feb. 3 ... 102·8
" 28 ... 107·8	" 11 ... 102·0	" 15 ... 109·0
" 31 ... 101·0	1867.—Jan. 12 ... 108·4	" 21 ... 102·0
Nov. 22 ... 103·2	" 25 ... 101·0	1871.—Dec. 4 ... 101·0
—Feb. 6 ... 104·0	" 26 ... 103·0	" 21 ... 100·2
" 3 ... 100·3	Dec. 19 ... 104·6	" 22 ... 106·0
Dec. 4 ... 103·0	1868.—Jan. 25 ... 100·3	" 30 ... 102·8
" 20 ... 100·1	Mar. 1 ... 104·6	1872.—Jan. 9 ... 101·0
—Jan. 21 ... 108·8	" 6 ... 100·7	" 10 ... 102·0
" 22 ... 111·0	" 20 ... 100·0	" 16 ... 103·3
—Jan. 13 ... 105·0	Nov. 28 ... 101·3	" 21 ... 100·8
" 14 ... 111·2	Dec. 11 ... 101·0	1873.—Jan. 20 ... 101·0
Dec. 31 ... 107·2	" 24 ... 110·0	Feb. 16 ... 102·4
—Jan. 8 ... 104·6	1869.—Feb. 19 ... 100·8	Dec. 8 ... 101·2
Feb. 1 ... 103·9	Dec. 15 ... 100·0	" 9 ... 100·6
" 2 ... 104·0	" 20 ... 108·4	" 15 ... 100·1
—Feb. 27 ... 103·4	" 21 ... 101·3	1874.—Feb. 14 ... 101·0
Dec. 27 ... 101·8	1870.—Jan. 12 ... 104·1	Dec. 17 ... 102·7
—Jan. 15 ... 103·0	" 23 ... 107·0	" 28 ... 102·2
" 16 ... 108·2		

1. During the same seventeen years fifty-two instances were recorded the thermometer falling to or below the freezing point. The following are the dates and the lowest points indicated. The thermometer never so low as 32° in 1862, 1871, or 1872:—

FROSTS AT MELBOURNE.

—July 15 ... 31·0	1866.—June 11 ... 28·0	1869.—July 18 ... 31·0
Aug. 1 ... 31·3	" 12 ... 29·6	" 19 ... 31·4
—July 13 ... 29·7	July 18 ... 32·0	" 21 ... 27·0
" 14 ... 29·0	" 31 ... 30·1	" 22 ... 29·8
" 19 ... 31·1	Aug. 19 ... 30·1	" 25 ... 32·0
" 20 ... 31·7	1867.—July 31 ... 31·0	1870.—June 15 ... 29·6
—July 24 ... 31·8	Aug. 1 ... 29·7	July 13 ... 30·6
—Aug. 11 ... 28·3	" 2 ... 30·5	" 29 ... 31·2
" 12 ... 29·8	1868.—May 31 ... 31·8	1873.—July 18 ... 30·2
" 13 ... 29·0	June 15 ... 31·1	" 22 ... 31·3
—July 4 ... 30·5	" 16 ... 30·0	" 23 ... 31·0
—June 13 ... 32·0	July 11 ... 27·4	" 27 ... 31·8
" 14 ... 32·0	" 12 ... 30·0	1874.—June 27 ... 31·8
" 15 ... 32·0	" 19 ... 29·0	July 31 ... 30·0
July 5 ... 31·7	Aug. 15 ... 30·2	Aug. 3 ... 30·0
" 21 ... 30·9	" 17 ... 30·8	" 4 ... 30·0
" 22 ... 32·0	1869.—June 16 ... 31·0	" 5 ... 29·3
—June 10 ... 30·0		

2. The mean temperature of the air has been ascertained at the following places for a series of years. It will be observed that Portland, a port near the extreme west of the colony; Gabo Island, close to the strait where the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the ocean, at the extreme east of the former; and Sandhurst, a town to the north of the Dividing Range, are warmer than Melbourne;

Yearly mean
temperature
at six places.

but that Cape Otway, on the coast to the west of Port Phillip, and Ballarat, a city seventy miles in the interior, and south of the Dividing Range, are colder than Melbourne :—

			Number of Feet above Sea-level		Mean Temperature of Air.
Ballarat ...	...	...	1,438	...	53·9
Cape Otway	...	...	270	...	55·2
Gabo Island	...	...	40	...	58·7
Melbourne	...	...	91	...	57·6
Portland...	...	...	37	...	61·1
Sandhurst	...	...	758	...	58·6

Highest and
lowest tem-
perature at
five places.

63. The highest and lowest temperatures in the shade at the same places, excepting Gabo Island, are given in the following table ; also the dates at which such extremes were experienced. It will be noticed that the highest temperature was observed at Sandhurst, and the lowest at Ballarat.

DAYS OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURE.

Places.	Number of Years over which the Observations extend.	Highest Temperature in the Shade.		Lowest Temperature in the Shade.	
		Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.
Ballarat ...	16	109·0	January 1862	22·0	July 1865
Cape Otway	12	105·0	Mar. 1868 & Jan. 1870	30·0	March 1866
Melbourne..	16	111·2	January 1862	27·0	July 1869
Portland ...	12	108·0	January 1862	27·0	June 1866
Sandhurst...	14	117·4	January 1862	27·5	July 1869

Temperature
of soil and
dew-point.

64. The mean temperature of the soil in Melbourne, as derived from observations taken during a number of years by means of a thermometer on the surface slightly covered with earth, but fully exposed to the action of the sun and wind ; also the mean temperature of the bulb at various depths, and the mean temperature of the dew-point,* are given as follow for the four seasons and for the entire year :—

MEAN TEMPERATURE OF SOIL AND DEW-POINT AT MELBOURNE.

Seasons.	Mean Temperature of—					
	Surface Soil.	Bulb at the Depth of—				Dew-point.
		14 inches.	3 feet.	6 feet.	8 feet.	
Spring ...	62·0	53·9	57·3	57·3	56·6	46·4
Summer ...	76·5	65·2	67·6	66·3	63·7	52·2
Autumn ...	61·9	58·2	63·5	65·0	64·5	49·1
Winter ...	49·2	46·6	51·5	55·0	56·6	42·6
Year ...	62·4	56·0	60·0	60·9	60·4	47·6

* The mean temperature of the dew-point is obtained from the readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers by means of Regnault's tables.

65. The greatest monthly range of temperature in Melbourne during fourteen years (69.1°) was in December 1868; the smallest (22.9°) was in August 1861. The greatest yearly range (82.6°) was in 1868. The greatest range in fourteen years was 84.2° . The greatest mean daily range in fourteen years (27.2°) was in November 1862, and the smallest (7.7°) was in June 1860. The mean daily range for each of the four seasons and for the year was as follows:—

						Mean Daily Range of Temperature at Melbourne.
Spring	...	...	...	...	...	19.8
Summer	...	...	...	...	...	22.1
Autumn	...	...	...	...	...	18.6
Winter	...	...	...	...	...	14.8
Year	...	...	...	...	...	18.8

66. The following table shows the highest solar and the lowest terrestrial radiation* indicated in Melbourne during each month, over a period in some instances of fourteen, and in other instances of fifteen years, together with the dates at which such extremes occurred:—

SOLAR AND TERRESTRIAL RADIATION AT MELBOURNE.

Months.	Highest Solar Radiation.		Lowest Terrestrial Radiation.	
	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.
January ...	160.0	1862, on 14th	37.0	1868, on 28th
February ...	149.0	1870, on 15th	36.0	1868, on 25th
March ...	146.0	1868, on 1st	35.0	1871, on 19th
April ...	151.7	1859, on 26th	29.4	1865, on 29th
May ...	142.6	1859, on 2nd	27.2	1870, on 10th
			27.6	1868, on 31st
June ...	107.5	1861, on 11th	25.0	1868, on 16th
			25.0	1870, on 15th
July ...	102.2	1869, on 27th	25.4	1866, on 11th
August ...	114.8	1869, on 29th	22.0	1869, on 21st
September ...	120.2	1869, on 30th	24.0	1863, on 11th
October ...	135.8	1868, on 28th	28.0	1869, on 11th
November ...	141.1	1868, on 29th	25.9	1871, on 3rd
December ...	151.8	1869, on 20th	32.0	1867, on 12th
	151.1	1868, on 24th	35.0	1867, on 31st
			35.0	1870, on 4th
Extremes in 14 years	160.0	1862, on 14th January	22.0	1869, on 21st July

* The means by which the highest solar radiation and the lowest terrestrial radiation are observed are thus described by the Government Astronomer:—"The maximum temperature of solar radiation is observed by means of a thermometer placed horizontally on a wooden frame 5 feet from the ground, whose bulb is made of black glass externally covered with fine lampblack and enclosed in an outer and exhausted tube of transparent glass. The minimum terrestrial radiation is observed by means of an ordinary self-registering minimum spirit thermometer, the bulb of which is placed in the focus of a parabolic reflector well silvered and polished, exposed to the sky; the instrument is placed in a double-sided box, the whole protected from undue radiation by a small wooden house, the walls of which are nearly 6 feet high, whilst the reflector itself is 17 inches from the ground."

Height and
range of
barometer at
Melbourne.

67. The Observatory at Melbourne is 91 feet above the level of the sea. The following figures, derived from observations taken at that Observatory over a period of fourteen years, show, for each of the four seasons, the mean height and mean monthly range of the mercury. The height of the column is reduced to 32° Fahrenheit, but not to the level of the sea :—

	Mean Height of Barometer at Melbourne.		Mean Monthly Range of Barometer at Melbourne.	
	Inches.		Inches.	
Spring	29·887	...	·812
Summer	29·835	...	·810
Autumn	30·004	...	·983
Winter	30·002	...	·932
Year	29·932	...	·884

Extremes of
barometer in
Melbourne.

68. The greatest monthly range of the barometer in Melbourne in fourteen years (1·503 in.) occurred in August 1870, and the smallest (·525 in.) occurred in March 1870. The greatest yearly range (1·719 in.) occurred in 1863, and the smallest (1·218 in.) occurred in 1860. The greatest range during the whole period of fourteen years was 1·810.

Mean of ba-
rometer at
eight places.

69. Subjoined is the mean height of the barometer during a series of years at the stations already named, and, in addition, at Ararat, an inland town situated near the Dividing Range, and at Port Albert, a seaport town in Gippsland, 120 miles to the south-east of Melbourne :—

Stations.	Number of Feet above Sea-level.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Stations.	Number of Feet above Sea-level.	Mean Height of Barometer.
		Inches.			Inches.
Ararat ...	1,050	28·850	Melbourne ...	91	29·932
Ballarat ...	1,438	28·517	Port Albert ...	10	29·993
Cape Otway ...	270	29·730	Portland ...	37	29·981
Gabo Island ...	40	29·896	Sandhurst ...	758	29·211

Barometric
tides.

70. According to observations taken by Professor Neumayer,* the amplitude of the daily curve of atmospheric pressure increases towards the summer months, when it is ·071 in., assumes a mean in spring and autumn (·063 in.), and is at a minimum in winter (·037 in.). It is greatest in the month of January (·077 in.), and least in the month of July (·035 in.). The turning points occur at 9h. 20m. a.m., and 3h. 45m. p.m., the former being the maximum and the latter the minimum. A secondary maximum takes place at 9h. p.m., and a minimum at 4h. p.m. The

* Professor Neumayer's Melbourne observations were taken at the Flagstaff Observatory, 120·7 feet above the sea-level.

following figures show the mean pressure of air at each alternate turn of the day and night;—

Mean Height of Barometer at Melbourne.* Inches.			Mean Height of Barometer at Melbourne.* Inches.		
Midnight	...	29·912	Noon	...	29·908
2h. a.m.	...	29·899	2h. p.m.	...	29·879
4h. "	...	29·893	4h. "	...	29·871
6h. "	...	29·909	6h. "	...	29·889
8h. "	...	29·928	8h. "	...	29·912
10h. "	...	29·930	10h. "	...	29·920

71. The same authority records as follows the influence of the various winds upon the barometer in Melbourne. It will be observed that it is highest with S.E. and S. winds, and lowest with N. and N.W. winds:—

Mean Height of Barometer at Melbourne.* Inches.			Mean Height of Barometer at Melbourne.* Inches.		
Winds.			Winds.		
S. ...	...	29·930	N. ...	...	29·821
S.E. ...	...	29·954	N.W. ...	...	29·840
E. ...	...	29·896	W. ...	...	29·854
N.E. ...	...	29·878	S.W. ...	...	29·885

72. The rainfall in Melbourne differs greatly in different years. Observations are here given extending over a period of the thirty-five years ended with 1874. The spaces opposite the year of separation from New South Wales (1851), and the three subsequent years, are blank, as no observations were recorded in those years. The year of greatest rainfall during the period was 1849, in which 44·25 inches of rain fell; then 1863, with 36·42 inches; then 1870, with 33·77 inches. The year when least rain fell was 1865, with 15·94 inches; then 1868, with 18·27 inches; then 1843, with 21·54 inches.

RAINFALL AT MELBOURNE,† 1840-1874.

Year.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Number of Inches of Rain.	Year.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Number of Inches of Rain.
1840	...	22·57	1852	...	...
1841	...	30·18	1853	...	...
1842	...	31·16	1854	...	...
1843	...	21·54	1855	...	28·21
1844	...	28·26	1856	...	29·75
1845	...	23·93	1857	...	28·90
1846	...	30·53	1858	158	26·02
1847	...	30·18	1859	156	21·80
1848	...	33·15	1860	133	25·40
1849	...	44·25	1861	159	29·16
1850	...	26·98	1862	139	22·08
1851	1863	165	36·42

* From observations taken at Flagstaff Observatory, 120·7 feet above sea-level.

† The rain-gauge used at the Melbourne Observatory is 7 feet above the ground, and is examined every day at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

RAINFALL AT MELBOURNE—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Number of Inches of Rain.	Year.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Number of Inches of Rain.
1864 ...	144	27·40	1871 ...	125	30·17
1865 ...	119	15·94	1872 ...	136	32·52
1866 ...	107	22·41	1873 ...	134	25·60
1867 ...	133	25·79	1874 ...	134	28·11
1868 ...	120	18·27			
1869 ...	129	24·58			
1870 ...	129	33·77	Means ...	136·5	27·581

Mean rain-fall at each season.

73. The mean for fourteen years of the rainfall in Melbourne during the various seasons is set down as follows:—

RAINFALL AT MELBOURNE DURING THE VARIOUS SEASONS.

	Mean Number of Days' Rainfall.	Mean Number of Inches of Rain.
Spring	40·3	7·79
Summer	24·4	6·41
Autumn	28·9	5·78
Winter	41·9	5·67
Year	135·5	25·65

Rainfall at six places.

74. The following table shows the rainfall at various stations in each of the twelve years ended with 1874. It will be observed that the mean number of days on which rain falls is greatest at Cape Otway and Portland, next at Melbourne and Ballarat, next at Ararat, and least of all at Sandhurst; also that the mean rainfall is greatest at Cape Otway, next at Portland, next at Ballarat, next at Melbourne, next at Ararat, and least at Sandhurst:—

RAINFALL AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1863-1874.

Years.	Ararat.		Ballarat.		Cape Otway.	
	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Total Amount of Rainfall.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Total Amount of Rainfall.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Total Amount of Rainfall.
		inches.		inches.		inches.
1863	131	37·37	173	37·27	...	...
1864	131	...	133	24·02	...	...
1865	79	15·71	110	20·09	185	38·62
1866	115	18·21	127	23·35	182	34·28
1867	105	25·28	132	29·87	172	38·98
1868	115	23·27	111	17·23	162	31·99
1869	129	20·68	132	22·85	132	36·84
1870	141	28·20	138	36·38	149	36·60
1871	143	25·75	122	27·51	174	36·66
1872	141	28·79	134	31·81	173	37·90
1873	107	21·45	119	27·49	163	32·11
1874	80	23·17	130	27·83	157	42·44
Means ...	118·08	24·35	130·08	27·14	164·90	36·64

RAINFALL AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1863-1874—continued.

Years.	Melbourne.		Portland.		Sandhurst.	
	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Total Amount of Rainfall.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Total Amount of Rainfall.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Total Amount of Rainfall.
		inches.		inches.		inches.
1863	165	36·43	178	45·31	150	33·92
1864	144	27·40	153	33·06	105	23·03
1865	119	15·94	161	34·37	74	10·85
1866	107	22·41	160	31·75	106	21·41
1867	133	25·79	164	33·87	110	26·66
1868	120	18·27	175	30·32	102	17·34
1869	129	24·58	156	23·53	99	21·29
1870	129	33·77	135	...	127	38·37
1871	125	30·17	...	...	118	27·12
1872	136	32·52	175	37·01	111	26·25
1873	134	25·61	186	30·77	115	20·54
1874	134	28·10	170	32·11	80	19·58
Means ...	131·25	26·75	164·82	33·21	108·08	23·86

75. The annual rainfall in Melbourne is not nearly so great as that of Sydney, but much greater than that of Adelaide. The following figures show the mean rainfall in those three places, the observations for Sydney and Adelaide being derived from the valuable work of Sir G. S. Kingston, recently laid before the Parliament of South Australia* :—

	Mean Number of Inches of Rain during the Year.				
Melbourne	27·58
Sydney	49·95
Adelaide	21·36

76. It will be observed that, on the average, nearly 6 inches (5·7 inches) more rain falls in Sydney in each year than in the year of greatest rainfall in Victoria (1849).† In the thirty-three years, ended with 1873, over which the Sydney observations extend, the rainfall has risen four times above seventy inches, and once, in 1860, above eighty inches (82·81 inches). Strange to say, the least rainfall in Sydney (21·49 inches) was experienced in 1849, the year of greatest rainfall in Melbourne. The year in which the greatest rainfall occurred in Adelaide during the thirty-five years ended with 1873 (30·63 inches) was 1851, and the year of the least rainfall (13·85 inches) was 1869.

* "Register of the Rain-gauge, Adelaide," by Sir George Strickland Kingston; Adelaide, Cox, 1874.

† See par. 79 ante, and following table.

Rainfall in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide.

Comparison of rainfall in the three colonies.

77. The mean humidity in Melbourne, as obtained from readings of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, during fourteen years, is recorded as follows for the four seasons of the year :—

						Mean Humidity at Melbourne Per cent.
Spring	...	...	...	...	...	70
Summer	...	...	...	...	...	65
Autumn	...	...	...	...	...	73
Winter	...	...	...	...	...	79
Year						72

78. The mean humidity at various stations for the entire year is set down as follows, the figures being derived from observations extending over periods of from ten to sixteen years :—

						Mean Annual Humidity. Per cent.
Ballarat	...	...	...	...	...	74
Cape Otway	...	...	...	...	...	86
Gabo Island	...	...	...	...	...	88
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	72
Portland	...	...	...	...	...	78
Sandhurst	...	...	...	...	...	67

79. All writers upon the meteorology of Victoria agree that the alternation of the equatorial and polar currents is the main feature of the wind system. Near the sea the character of the winds is influenced by land and sea breezes, and in the interior the currents of air are affected by mountain chains and other features of the country.

80. The following table, taken from Mr. Ellery's monthly record, gives the average for six years of the percentage of hours in each of the seasons during which the wind blew at Melbourne from the different points of the compass :—

WINDS IN MELBOURNE DURING THE VARIOUS SEASONS.

Winds.			Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.
North	...	...	16.2	7.4	14.4	31.8	17.5
N.W.	...	...	8.6	4.0	6.2	13.5	8.1
West	...	...	15.9	8.6	10.4	13.9	12.2
S.W.	...	...	17.0	19.3	13.3	8.7	14.5
South	...	...	16.1	24.9	16.0	5.3	15.6
S.E.	...	...	8.9	20.2	16.7	4.8	12.6
East	...	...	4.3	6.2	6.7	3.3	5.1
N.E.	...	...	12.0	8.5	14.9	17.7	13.3
Calms	...	...	1.0	.9	1.4	1.0	1.1
Total	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

81. The mean number of miles travelled by the wind are set down as 7,838, the mean hourly velocity as 10.7 miles, and the greatest hourly

velocity during the six years as 58 miles, from midnight to 1 h. a.m. on the 8th March 1866.

82. The stroughest winds in Melbourne are those from the north and south-west. Westerly winds are throughout the country at all seasons frequent, and blow generally with great violence and in heavy squalls. East winds are usually light.

Quarter from which winds are strongest and lightest.

83. It has been noticed that the wind is lightest on the average at 1 a.m. and strongest at 1 p.m., and shows a regular increase and decrease between those points.

Hours at which winds are lightest.

84. It has been observed that winds from the north and south prevail at Ararat, Ballarat, Castlemaine, Geelong, Heathcote, Melbourne, and Sandhurst; and that winds from the east and west are most frequent at Alberton, Beechworth, Camperdown, and Portland.

Winds prevailing at various places.

85. The hot winds of Victoria form the peculiar feature of its climate which is most talked about in other countries, and is most dreaded by new arrivals. They frequently set in about 9 a.m., and blow from the north with great violence, raising clouds of dust. Vegetation becomes scorched up, fruit falls from the trees, and most descriptions of animals appear to be greatly oppressed. The time is a trying one for young children and invalids. The wind often changes to the south towards evening, but sometimes continues to blow from the north for two and even three days. When the welcome southerly wind sets in it frequently does so in a heavy squall, accompanied with drops of rain and thunder and lightning, and the thermometer sometimes falls as much as twenty or thirty degrees in half an hour. According to Neumayer, the average number of hot winds for the colony amounts to eight or nine per annum, but the average is different in different localities, according to the following classification :—

				Average Number of Days of Hot Wind per Annum.
Melbourne and Castlemaine	...	...	...	14
Sandhurst, Heathcote, and Portland	...	...	...	11
Beechworth, Ararat, and Swan Hill	...	...	...	8
Geelong and Ballarat	...	...	...	6
Alberton and Camperdown	...	...	...	3

86. Observations for ozonic reaction have been carried on in Melbourne for some years. It is found that this element is smallest with east winds, that it slightly increases with north and north-west winds, and reaches the highest point with south-west winds. The following is a statement of the means of each month during fifteen years, the observations being taken at the Melbourne Government Observatory by means of the (of Sedan) papers, with a scale ranging from 0 to 21. The paper is suspended in a tin box which admits of a free circulation

Ozone.

of air, but in which it is protected from the direct action of the sun rays and from rain. The observations are registered at 9 a.m. and p.m. each day :—

Mean Amount of Ozone at Melbourne.			Mean Amount of Ozone at Melbourne.		
January	...	8.3	September	...	11.5
February	...	8.8	October	...	11.1
March	...	8.7	November	...	9.9
April ...	...	9.3	December	...	8.7
May ...	...	9.7			—
June ...	...	10.3	Year	...	9.9
July ...	...	11.5			—
August	...	11.4			—

Cloud at
Melbourne.

87. The amount of cloud is obtained at the Observatory by registering the sky when clear as 0, and when completely overcast as 10, estimating the intermediate amounts. The following are figures showing the mean amount of cloud in Melbourne during each of the twelve months, the observations extending over a period of sixteen years :—

Mean Amount of Cloud at Melbourne.			Mean Amount of Cloud at Melbourne.		
January	...	5.3	September	...	6.1
February	...	5.2	October	...	6.0
March	...	5.3	November	...	5.9
April ...	...	5.9	December	...	5.4
May ...	...	6.5			—
June ...	...	6.6	Year	...	5.9
July ...	...	6.4			—
August	...	6.2			—

Cloud at
various
places.

88. According to Neumayer the amount of cloud is on the average greater than half the sky in Ballarat, Camperdown, Geelong, Melbourne, Portland, and Port Albert, the yearly mean for the group being 5.4 and less than half the sky for Beechworth, Castlemaine, Heathcote, and Sandhurst, the yearly mean being 3.69. Camperdown he states to be the place where most, and Castlemaine and Sandhurst the places where least, clouds prevail in the colony.

Thunder-
storms.

89. Thunderstorms in Victoria are often exceedingly heavy, and are accompanied with torrents of rain. The yearly average for Victoria has been observed to be sixteen, distributed over the different seasons as follows :—

						Mean Number of Thunderstorms in Victoria
Spring	...	...	...	...	...	5
Summer	...	...	...	...	...	6
Autumn	...	...	...	...	...	3
Winter	...	...	...	...	...	2
Year	...	...	...	...	...	16

The average frequency of thunderstorms differs in different localities. It is said that these may be grouped as follow :—

		Average Number of Thunderstorms in the Year.
Ararat, Beechworth, and Melbourne ...	...	26
Camperdown, Heathcote, and Alberton...	...	19
Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, and Portland...	...	13
Geelong and Swan Hill ...	...	3

Thunderstorms at various places.

Besides thunderstorms, lightning without thunder is frequently the average number of days in Melbourne being thirty-five in the

Lightning without thunder.

These are divided into the different seasons as follow :—

		Average Number of Days of Lightning without Thunder at Melbourne.
Spring ...	...	12
Summer ...	...	8
Autumn ...	...	8
Winter ...	...	7
Year ...	...	35

Storms of hail occur chiefly in spring and in the end of winter, though they sometimes take place in summer. The average number of hailstorms in different localities has been recorded as follows :—

		Average Number of Hailstorms in the Year.
Camperdown ...	...	9
Beechworth ...	...	6
Ballarat, Heathcote, and Portland ...	...	5
Melbourne and Swan Hill ...	...	4
Ararat, Castlemaine, and Sandhurst ...	...	3
Port Albert ...	...	1

Hoar-frost and ice occur pretty frequently in Melbourne in the month of July, sometimes also in June and August—rarely as late as November. Professor Neumayer mentions it as a fact worthy of notice that on one occasion hoar-frost was seen in Melbourne as late as the 22nd of November. He, however, mentions that at the mountainous stations—Ararat, Beechworth, Castlemaine, Heathcote, Sandhurst, and Warren—ice occurs as early as the last days of March, and as late as the middle of October; whilst at stations near the seacoast it is never seen before the last days of May or after those of September. According to his observations, the average number of days on which ice occurs are thirty-five for Heathcote, sixteen for Ballarat, and eleven for Beechworth. In one year, a very favorable one for the formation of ice, it occurred on seven days in Melbourne.

Hoar-frost and ice.

The following are the approximate values of the variation of the magnetic declination and magnetic dip for different localities in the colony of Victoria, derived from the magnetic survey of the colony made by

Variation and dip of needle.

Professor G. Neumayer, and reduced to the year 1875 at the Melbourne Observatory :—

VARIATION AND DIP OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE, 1875.*

Names of Localities.	Variation East.	South Dip.	Names of Localities.	Variation East.	South Dip.
Daylesford ...	10 8	66 59	Benalla ...	8 31	65 31
Upper Macalister ...	9 30	66 38	French Island ...	8 30	67 38
The Straits (Seacombe) ...	9 30	67 3	Longwood ...	8 28	66 10
Port Albert ...	9 26	67 40	Wahgunyah ...	8 27	65 19
Indi River (Groggan's Station) ...	9 26	65 29	Cranbourne ...	8 27	67 20
Dargo Station ...	9 21	66 37	Rothwell ...	8 23	67 12
Giffard ...	9 21	67 19	Melbourne Observatory	8 22	67 6
Buckland's Camp ...	9 17	66 5	Cummins's, near Geodetic Survey Observatory, 145° E. Long.	8 22	66 56
Rosedale ...	9 17	67 11	Donnybrook ...	—	67 45
Cape Schanck ...	9 15	67 20	Echuca ...	8 22	65 32
Buenboar ...	9 12	65 37	Mulwallah ...	8 22	65 20
Muddy Creek (Corner Inlet) ...	9 11	—	Sandy Point (Western Port) ...	8 21	67 43
Jericho ...	9 11	66 46	Kilmore ...	8 21	66 33
Keogh's Bridge, Mitta Mitta ...	9 9	65 41	Maryborough ...	8 19	66 37
Junction of Mitta and Snowy Creek ...	9 7	65 31	Spring Creek ...	8 18	—
Omeo, Livingstone ...	9 5	66 13	Shepparton ...	8 17	65 52
Flourbag Plain ...	—	66 19	Mt. Blackwood ...	8 17	66 31
Mansfield ...	9 4	66 33	Caddandra (Broken Creek) ...	8 16	65 34
Jamieson ...	9 3	66 17	Seymour ...	8 15	66 17
Sandy Point (Shallow Inlet) ...	9 3	67 48	Woodend ...	8 14	66 50
Donnelly's Creek ...	9 2	—	Rushworth ...	8 14	66 0
Tarwin River, Black's Station ...	9 2	67 47	Williamstown ...	8 13	67 15
Yabba ...	9 0	65 19	Dunkeld ...	8 12	66 46
Omeo Station ...	8 59	66 2	Mt. Disappointment ...	—	66 39
Mount Elephant ...	8 56	—	Footscray ...	8 11	—
Bright (Morse's Creek) ...	8 56	65 59	Bacchus Marsh, Darley	8 8	66 53
Powlett River ...	8 55	—	Mt. Ida ...	8 6	66 23
Baldhills Township ...	8 54	—	Yandari (St. Germain)	8 5	—
Fernhills, Holland River	8 52	66 2	Castlemaine ...	8 4	66 43
Gibbo Creek ...	8 51	—	Keilor ...	—	67 10
Beechworth ...	8 50	65 33	Baldhill, Keilor Plains	—	68 42
Albury—Wodonga ...	8 48	65 20	Carlsruhe ...	—	66 48
Chiltern ...	8 48	65 28	Mt. Tarrangower ...	—	66 43
Mount Juliet ...	8 48	—	Wyndham ...	—	67 29
Merton ...	8 44	66 21	Rochester ...	8 1	65 50
Wangaratta ...	8 40	65 28	Greenhills, near Ballarat ...	8 1	67 42
Violettown ...	8 38	65 64	Heathcote East ...	8 1	66 22
Upper Acheron ...	8 37	66 51	Thomson's Creek, Shirley ...	7 59	67 2
Acheron Station ...	8 37	66 44	Campaspe, Kennedy's	7 59	66 8
Geelong ...	8 36	67 26	Punt ...	7 58	67 11
Molesworth ...	8 35	66 28	Ballarat East ...	7 58	67 17
Queenscliff ...	8 34	67 41	Pitfield ...	7 58	67 17

* This useful table has been compiled specially for this work by Mr. E. J. White, Acting Government Astronomer of Victoria.

of Localities.	Variation. East.	South Dip.	Names of Localities.	Variation. East.	South Dip.
Hill, between e and Inker-	° / °		Concongella Creek ...	7 26	66 34
... ..	7 57	66 55	Ararat, Rainbow Inn	7 25	66 54
... ..	7 57	66 22	Mortwara ...	7 20	65 4
Close to Ballarat	7 56	—	Piangil ...	7 20	64 49
te Creek or			Learmonth ...	7 20	66 56
... ..	7 56	67 41	St. Arnaud ...	7 20	66 5
... ..	7 56	67 37	Longerenong ...	7 19	66 25
Quartzhill) ...	7 55	66 43	Spring Hill ...	7 18	66 20
Diggings ...	7 55	67 12	Lake Buloke ...	7 18	65 55
... ..	7 54	67 37	Lake Tyrrell ...	7 17	—
Tunnel ...	—	66 59	Murra Murra (Robert-		
ndigo) ...	7 52	66 17	son's Station) ...	7 16	66 46
Gully (Ben-			Naroween ...	7 14	64 47
... ..	7 52	66 21	Boundary Line, South-		
Inn ...	7 51	65 53	west ...	7 14	67 42
Point ...	—	67 44	Digby ...	7 13	67 20
... ..	7 51	67 15	Tia Bolite ...	7 12	64 53
... ..	—	66 50	Youngera ...	7 13	64 28
... ..	7 50	66 18	Manifold's Swamp ...	7 12	67 33
... ..			Charlton West (banks		
... ..	7 50	67 56	of the Avoca) ...	7 11	65 59
... ..			Euston ...	7 8	64 27
... ..	7 50	65 47	The Pound below Euston	7 8	64 43
... ..	7 50	—	Mt. Shadwell ...	7 8	68 19
... ..			Yarriambiack Creek,		
... ..	7 49	67 46	near Batchina ...	7 7	65 56
... ..	7 49	66 34	Nyppo ...	7 5	65 23
... ..	7 49	66 24	Antwerp ...	7 5	65 54
... ..	7 49	—	Melton ...	7 4	66 37
... ..	7 49	66 48	Rosebrook ...	7 4	66 57
... ..	7 47	67 23	Portland ...	7 3	68 3
... ..	7 46	66 53	Lake Coorong ...	7 3	65 28
... ..	7 41	68 4	Terreejee ...	7 1	65 28
... ..	7 40	66 1	Lake Hindmarsh ...	7 1	65 47
... ..	7 40	66 26	Goall, Spectacle Plains	7 1	65 22
... ..	7 36	66 54	Pine Plains ...	6 59	65 3
... ..	7 36	67 29	Mournpall ...	6 59	64 27
... ..	7 35	67 23	Pyalong ...	—	66 38
... ..	7 35	65 26	Chetwynd ...	6 58	67 1
... ..	—	65 18	Yellamyip ...	6 56	65 22
... ..	—	65 31	Salt Lakes, Onetree Hill	6 53	64 58
... ..	7 33	68 2	Murray, Police Station	6 53	64 24
... ..	7 33	66 53	Dartmoor ...	6 51	67 40
... ..	7 33	66 49	Consolation Plains ...	6 52	—
... ..	7 29	68 3	Grassdale ...	6 48	—
... ..	7 29	—	Cavendish ...	6 44	67 9
... ..	7 28	67 50	Mt. Gambier ...	6 42	67 46
... ..	7 28	64 51	Mildura ...	6 40	64 19
... ..	7 28	65 21	Junction of Murray and		
... ..			Darling ...	6 36	64 2
... ..	7 28	66 15	Pentland ...	6 27	66 48
... ..			Kulnine ...	6 27	64 5
... ..	7 28	66 10	Boundary, N.W. ...	6 25	64 1
... ..	7 27	67 38	Walla Walla Lake ...	6 23	64 15
... ..			Bochara ...	6 11	—

Daily variation of needle.

95. According to Neumayer, the magnetic declination (variation of the needle) reaches its minimum value for the day shortly after 9 h. a.m.; it then increases rapidly until 2 h. 20 m. p.m., when it reaches its maximum. After this it decreases rapidly towards 6 h. p.m., from thence slowly until after 1 h. a.m., when it again slightly increases to 4 a.m., thence falling to its minimum.

CENSUS RESULTS.

Number of times census has been taken.

96. During the forty years that have elapsed since the first colonization of the territory now called Victoria, the population has been enumerated ten times. In the early days of settlement it was considered necessary to take a census, which, from the smallness of the population, was then a comparatively easy task, at frequent intervals. Between the last two censuses, however, a period of ten years was allowed to intervene, and a similar period will probably be permitted to pass before another census is taken.

Population at ten censuses.

97. The growth of the population of the colony is shown by the following table, which gives the number of persons enumerated at each census and the number of houses enumerated at most of those periods:—

INHABITANTS AND HOUSES, 1836–1871*

Date of Enumeration.				Population.			Number of Houses.
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	
25th May 1836	...	...	...	177	142	35	...
8th November 1836	...	...	...	224	186	38	...
12th September 1838	...	...	...	3,511	3,080	431	...
2nd March 1841	...	...	...	11,738	8,274	3,464	1,490
2nd March 1846	...	...	...	32,879	20,184	12,695	5,198
2nd March 1851	...	...	...	77,345	46,202	31,143	10,935
26th April 1854	...	...	...	236,798	155,887	80,911	...
29th March 1857	...	...	...	410,766	264,334	146,432	102,001
7th April 1861	...	...	...	540,322	328,651	211,671	134,332
2nd April 1871*	...	...	...	731,528	401,050	330,478	158,481

Increase of population.

98. It will be seen by the above table that on the 2nd April 1871 the number of inhabitants in Victoria was 731,528, and that ten years

* For latest estimate of population, see Digest of Statistics of 1874, Part III.—Population, *post*.

previously it was 540,322. The increase during this interval was therefore 191,206, or 35·39 per cent. In 1851, which was the year of separation from New South Wales and of the discovery of gold, the population amounted to 77,345. The increase in the twenty years between that period and 1871 was therefore 654,183, or at the rate of 846 per cent.

99. The male population enumerated at the census was 401,050, and the female population 330,478. These numbers show a proportion of 82·4 females to 100 males. This was a closer approach to uniformity in the numbers of the sexes than had been reached at any former period since the foundation of the colony. Ten years previously the females were in the proportion of 64·4 to 100 males. Proportions
of the sexes.

100. It has been already stated that the area of Victoria is 88,198 square miles. The population enumerated in 1871 furnishes a proportion of 8·268 persons to the square mile, or 827 persons to 100 square miles. In 1861, the population was in the proportion of 6·104 persons to the square mile, or about 610 persons to 100 square miles. In 1851 the population was less than 1 person (·877) to the square mile, or about 88 persons to 100 square miles. Inhabitants
to the
square mile.

101. The number of houses returned in 1871 was 158,481. Of these, 6,997 were returned as unoccupied, and 866 in course of being built. The number of inhabited houses was thus 150,618. Of the total number of houses, 33,461 were of brick or stone, 101,635 of wood or iron, and 21,155 were canvas tents, or bark and mud huts. Besides these there were 2,230 habitations of which the materials were not returned. Number of
houses.

102. The proportion of inhabited dwellings to the square mile was 1·465 in 1861, and 1·708 in 1871, or 146½ habitations to every 100 square miles at the first, and nearly 171 at the second period. In 1851 the proportion was only ·123 to the square mile, or about 12 dwellings to 100 square miles. Houses to
the square
mile.

103. The number of persons to an inhabited dwelling increased from 4·16 in 1861 to 4·84 in 1871, or from 42 persons to 10 dwellings, at the former, to 48 persons to 10 dwellings at the latter period. In 1851 as many as 7·12 persons, on the average, lived in each habitation, or about 71 persons in every 10 habitations. Persons to a
dwelling.

104. The Chinese enumerated in 1871 numbered 17,935, as against 24,732 in 1861, thereby showing a falling off in ten years of 6,797. In 1871, all the Chinese but 36, and in 1861, all but 8 were males. Chinese.

105. The persons employed to collect the census succeeded in falling in with 1,330 Aborigines, of whom 784 were males and 546 were females. On both occasions the returns of the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines gave a higher number than those of the census. At the Aborigines.

present time the Secretary to the Central Board estimates the number of Aborigines in the colony to be 1,553.

Population
and
dwellings
in various
counties.

106. The most thickly peopled county* in Victoria, according to census returns, was Bourke (the Metropolitan county), with 41 persons and 25·8 inhabited dwellings to the square mile; the next was Talbot, including the Boroughs of Amherst, Castlemaine, Chesham, Clunes, Creswick, Craigie, Carisbrook, Daylesford, Maryborough, and part of Malmesbury, with 51½ persons and 12·2 houses to the square mile; the third was Grenville, in which Ballarat City and the Boroughs of Sebastopol, Smythesdale, and Brown's and Scarsdale are situated, with 41 persons and 8·8 dwellings to the square mile; then Grant, containing Geelong Town, the greater portion of Ballarat East Town, and the whole of the Boroughs of Queenscliff, Steiglitz, Buninyong, Newtown and Chilwell, with 40 persons and 7·8 houses to the square mile, &c. On the other hand, in one of the counties, Weeah, situated in the north-west portion of the old Wimmera district, there was neither dwelling nor inhabitant on the census night. In Mitchell, situated to the north of Weeah, there were only 109 persons, or 1 to every 33 square miles; in Karkaroc, situated to the east of Weeah and Millewa, there were only 349 persons, or 1 to every 25 square miles; and in Croajingolong, situated in the extreme south of Gippsland, there were only 372 persons, or about 1 person to every 25 square miles. The sexes were most equally divided in Bourke, 97 females to 100 males, and least so in Karkaroc, with less than 90 females to 100 males. The last-named county had also the greatest number of persons to the inhabited dwelling, viz., 7·76. The county having the smallest number of persons to the inhabited dwelling was Gladstone, a part of the old Loddon district, the average being 3·51 only.

Melbourne
and
suburbs.

107. Melbourne, both in 1861 and 1871, was the largest and most populous city in the whole of Australia. The city proper at the former period contained 36,868 inhabitants, and at the latter 54,993, including the suburbs, which extend for a radius of ten miles and embrace fifteen other towns or boroughs, together with some port and country not yet included in any borough, although largely built up. The total population was 139,916 in 1861, and 206,780 in 1871. Some of these suburban municipalities were at one time included within the limits of the city, others are adjacent to it, and all may be fairly considered as forming a portion of the metropolis. The following

* For names of counties, see paragraph 45 ante.

shows the population of Melbourne and suburbs and of its component parts in 1861 and 1871 :—

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1861 AND 1871.

Melbourne and Suburbs.	Population.	
	1861.	1871.
Melbourne City	36,868	54,994
Hotham Town	7,053	13,492
Fitzroy Town	11,807	15,547
Collingwood Town	12,653	18,598
Richmond Town	11,355	16,889
Brunswick Borough... ..	3,014	4,388
Prahran Town	9,886	14,096
Emerald Hill Town... ..	8,822	17,101
Sandridge Borough	3,351	6,388
St. Kilda Borough	6,408	9,085
Brighton Borough	2,501	3,059
Hawthorn Borough	2,342	3,329
Kew Borough	1,439	2,430
Footscray Borough	1,070	2,473
Williamstown Borough	4,492	7,126
Essendon and Flemington Borough* ...	15,128	2,456
Remainder of District		
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	1,727	2,039
Total	139,916	206,780

108. When the census was taken the second town in Victoria, according to population, was Ballarat. It consisted of three municipalities, viz., Ballarat City, with 24,308; Ballarat East Town, with 1,397; and Sebastopol Borough, with 6,496 inhabitants; total, 47,201. The third was Sandhurst, consisting of Sandhurst City, with 21,987, and Eaglehawk Borough, with 6,590 inhabitants; total, 28,577. The fourth was Geelong, consisting of Geelong Town, with 15,026; Newtown and Chilwell Borough, with 4,749; and South Barwon, formerly a borough, but now merged into the shire of the same name, with 1,684 inhabitants; total, 21,459. The fifth was Castlemaine, combined with Newton, the former having 6,935, the latter having 2,387 inhabitants; total, 9,322. The sixth was Clunes, with 6,068; then Stawell, with 66; then Daylesford, with 4,696 inhabitants, &c. The names of 3 cities, towns, boroughs, and townships,† together with particulars respecting the inhabitants they respectively contained were shown in the census returns; of these, 3 contained over 20,000 inhabitants each; 1 contained over 15,000; 11 contained over 10,000; 19 contained over

Cities, towns
townships,
&c.

* Essendon and Flemington Borough was not proclaimed when the census of 1861 was taken.

† A list of and information respecting these places has been given in the table following paragraph 106.

5,000; 22 contained over 4,000; 27 contained over 3,000; 41 contained over 2,000; 71 contained over 1,000, and 116 contained over 500.

Cities, towns,
and
boroughs,
proportion
of sexes.

109. It has been already stated that throughout the whole colony females were in the proportion of 82·4 to 100 males. In the total of cities, towns, and boroughs the sexes were in much more equal proportion, the figures being 96·48 to 100 males.

Females in
excess of
males.

110. In eighteen of the individual cities, towns, and boroughs, however, the females were in excess of the males—viz., St. Kilda, with 129 females to 100 males; Newtown and Chilwell, with 117 females to 100 males; Geelong and Portland, each with 114 females to 100 males; Brighton and Kew, each with 112 females to 100 males; Prahran, with 111 females to 100 males; Hawthorn, with 110 females to 100 males; Collingwood, with 106½ females to 100 males; Queenscliff and Fitzroy, each with 106 females to 100 males; Belfast, with 105 females to 100 males; Sale, with 104 females to 100 males; Williamstown and Emerald Hill, each with 102½ females to 100 males; Richmond, with 101½ females to 100 males; and Malmsbury and Kilmore, each with 101 females to 100 males.

Goldfields
population.

111. The population on the Goldfields numbered 228,181 in 1861, and 270,428 in 1871. The increase therefore amounted to 42,247 persons, or 18½ per cent. In 1861 there were not quite half as many females on the Goldfields as males. In 1871 the number of females was equal to three-fourths of the number of males.

Birthplaces
of the
people.

112. In classifying the census returns, it was found that the place of birth was stated in regard to all the inhabitants of the colony except 2,514, and that, of the unspecified, 1,721, viz., 1,148 males and 573 females, had British names, and 51, viz., 28 males and 23 females, had Foreign names, whilst in the remaining 742 instances the names were not mentioned. A summary of the various nationalities of which the population of the colony of Victoria is composed will be found in the following table:—

BIRTHPLACES, 1871.

Where Born.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>British Possessions:</i>						
Victoria	329,597	165,573	164,024	45·21	41·45	49·77
Other Australasian Colonies ...	28,669	14,308	14,361	3·93	3·58	4·34
England	164,287	97,796	66,491	22·54	24·48	20·18
Wales	6,614	4,189	2,425	·91	1·05	·74
Scotland	56,210	31,475	24,735	7·71	7·88	7·51
Ireland	100,468	49,198	51,270	13·78	12·32	15·56
Other British Possessions ...	3,870	2,641	1,229	·53	·66	·37

BIRTHPLACES, 1871—continued.

Where Born.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
<i>Foreign Countries :</i>						
British and French Colonies ...	1,170	857	313	·16	·21	·10
any ...	8,995	6,591	2,404	1·23	1·67	·73
ia ...	269	256	13	·04	·06	·01
European Countries ...	6,206	5,672	534	·85	1·42	·16
United States of America ...	2,423	1,776	647	·33	·44	·20
... ..	17,857	17,826	31	2·45	4·46	·01
Other Countries ...	315	214	101	·05	·05	·03
... ..	2,064	1,095	969	·28	·27	·29
Total specified ...	729,014	399,467	329,547	100·00	100·00	100·00
Unspecified ...	2,514	1,583	931	...	...	...
Total Population ...	731,528	401,050	330,478	...	...	...
<i>Allegiance :</i>						
British subjects ...	695,932	369,228	326,704	95·24	92·16	98·96
Foreign subjects ...	34,854	31,415	3,439	4·76	7·84	1·04
Allegiance unknown ...	742	407	335	...	...	...

1. It will be observed that 92 per cent. of the males, 99 per cent. of the females, and 95 per cent. of the persons of both sexes in Victoria are British subjects. British subjects increased 43 per cent. during the ten years prior to the census ; Foreign subjects decreased 1 per cent. during the same period.

British and Foreign subjects.

2. The Australian born in 1861 numbered 157,911. The increase between that period and 1871 was 200,355, or at the rate of 127 per cent.

Increase or decrease of various nationalities.

All other nationalities decreased in the same interval except the English and Welsh, the former of whom increased by 13,308, or at the rate of 15 per cent., and the latter by 559, or at the rate of 9 per cent. ; the Scotch decreased by 5,299, or at the rate of 3 per cent. ; the Irish by 4,491, or at the rate of 7 per cent. ; persons born in " Other British Possessions " by 478, or at the rate of 11 per cent. ; the French by 1,154, or at the rate of 6 per cent. ; the Germans by 1,154, or at the rate of 11 per cent. ; the natives of " Other European Countries " by 1,154, or at the rate of 10½ per cent. ; persons born in the United States by 6,875, or at the rate of 5 per cent. ; those born in China by 6,875, or at the rate of 28 per cent. ; and natives of " Other Countries " by 91, or at the rate of 22 per cent.

3. Males of all birthplaces were more numerous than females of their own birthplace, with the exception of the Irish and the natives of the Australian colonies other than Victoria. The Irish females exceeded the males.

Females of certain countries in excess of males.

the Irish males by 2,072, the numbers being, males 49,198, females 51,270 ; and the Australian (not Victorian) females exceeded the males by 53, the numbers being, males 14,308, females 14,361.

Proportion of
sexes of each
nationality.

116. As regards British subjects, the following were the proportions of males and females in every 100 of both sexes :—Males 53, females 47. As regards Foreign subjects, the proportions in every 100 were :—males 90, females 10. The following were the proportions of the sexes in every 100 persons living of different birthplaces :—Australians, males 50, females 50 ; English, males 60, females 40 ; Welsh, males 63, females 37 ; Scotch, males 56, females 44 ; Irish, males 49, females 51 ; natives of other British Possessions, males 68, females 32 ; French, males 73, females 27 ; Germans, males 74, females 26 ; natives of other European countries, males 91, females 9 ; natives of the United States of America, males 73, females 27 ; and natives of other Foreign countries (not China), males 68, females 32 ; natives of China had 17,826 males, and 31 females, or 1 female to every 575 males.

Birthplaces
of Chinese.

117. The Chinese were not all born in China. The returns show that 24, viz., 12 males and 12 females, were born in this colony ; 72 of them also, all males, were born in the British colony of Hong Kong, and were therefore British subjects by birth. On the other hand, 18 persons, viz., 11 males and 7 females, were returned as having been born in China, although not of the Chinese race.

Birthplaces
of Aborigi-
nes.

118. All the Aborigines were not natives of Victoria, 23 of them, viz., 17 males and 6 females, were returned as having been born in New South Wales ; 3, viz., 2 males and 1 female, as having been born in South Australia ; 10, viz., 8 males and 2 females, as having been born in Queensland ; and 1, a male, as having been born in Western Australia.

Ages of the
people.

119. The ages of 399,359 males and 329,867 females, or in all of 729,226 persons, were recorded in the census schedules. The 2,302 unspecified have since been distributed by proportion, and the result is shown in the following table :—

AGES, 1871.

Age.	Population.			Age.	Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	24,498	12,457	12,041	6	21,649	10,954	10,695
1	22,082	11,118	10,964	7	21,947	11,041	10,906
2	23,973	12,118	11,855	8	21,228	10,572	10,656
3	23,804	12,075	11,729	9	20,253	10,271	9,982
4	22,331	11,169	11,162	10	19,682	9,964	9,718
5	21,426	10,711	10,715	11	17,215	8,642	8,573

Census Results.

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AGES, 1871—continued.

Year.	Population.			Year.	Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	17,199	8,610	8,589	60	2,625	1,647	978
13	15,774	7,865	7,909	61	2,324	1,457	867
14	15,715	7,931	7,784	62	2,023	1,267	756
15	11,448	5,591	5,857	63	1,722	1,077	645
16	11,179	5,422	5,757	64	1,420	887	533
17	10,911	5,253	5,658	65	1,118	695	423
18	10,643	5,083	5,560	66	1,054	653	401
19	10,375	4,915	5,460	67	989	611	378
20	10,107	4,745	5,362	68	924	568	356
21	9,330	4,483	4,847	69	859	526	333
22	9,662	4,705	4,957	70	795	485	310
23	9,995	4,925	5,070	71	730	442	288
24	10,328	5,146	5,182	72	665	401	264
25	10,660	5,367	5,293	73	600	359	241
26	10,757	5,571	5,186	74	535	317	218
27	10,834	5,775	5,079	75	231	144	87
28	10,951	5,979	4,972	76	228	139	89
29	11,048	6,183	4,865	77	226	134	92
30	11,145	6,387	4,758	78	223	129	94
31	11,308	6,519	4,789	79	220	124	96
32	11,471	6,651	4,820	80	218	120	98
33	11,635	6,784	4,851	81	95	58	37
34	11,798	6,916	4,882	82	75	41	34
35	11,961	7,047	4,914	83	61	38	23
36	12,183	7,363	4,820	84	58	33	25
37	12,406	7,681	4,725	85	42	26	16
38	12,629	7,999	4,630	86	38	20	18
39	12,851	8,315	4,536	87	23	12	11
40	13,073	8,634	4,439	88	18	9	9
41	11,819	7,805	4,014	89	13	10	3
42	10,564	6,975	3,589	90	21	11	10
43	9,310	6,146	3,164	91	8	7	1
44	8,055	5,316	2,739	92	4	3	1
45	6,801	4,487	2,314	93	11	8	3
46	6,747	4,453	2,294	94	3	3	...
47	6,692	4,418	2,274	95	4	3	1
48	6,637	4,384	2,253	96	3	2	1
49	6,582	4,349	2,233	97	1	1	...
50	6,528	4,314	2,214	98	1	...	1
51	5,774	3,814	1,960	99	4	2	2
52	5,020	3,314	1,706	100	1	1	...
53	4,266	2,815	1,451	101	...	...	...
54	3,512	2,315	1,197	102	...	...	...
55	2,757	1,814	943	103	...	...	...
56	2,731	1,781	950	104	1	...	1
57	2,704	1,747	957	105	1	...	1
58	2,678	1,714	964				
59	2,652	1,682	970	Total	731,528	401,050	330,478

120. Victoria has more inhabitants at the supporting period, viz., from 15 to 65 years of age, and fewer at the dependent period, viz., under 15 and over 65 years of age, than either New South Wales or South Australia. The only one of the principal Australian colonies in

Relative strength of populations of Australian colonies.

which this state of things is reversed is Queensland, a colony which has been indebted to immigration for a larger proportion of its inhabitants than any other of the colonies, and in which, consequently, the supporting classes are relatively more numerous and the dependent classes less so than in either Victoria, New South Wales, or South Australia. This will be seen by the following table, which shows in each of the colonies named the numbers in every 10,000 living at the supporting and dependent ages. All the figures are those of 1871 :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Queensland.
Under 15 years ...	4,233	4,180	4,513	3,896
15 to 65 years ...	5,629	5,607	5,304	6,005
65 years and upwards ...	138	213	183	99
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Relative strength of populations of Victoria and England.

121. The ages of males and females in Victoria and England and Wales are compared in the following table, by which it is seen that the males between 20 and 40, or at what is technically called the soldier's age, are as 310 in every 1,000 of all ages in the former to 288 in every 1,000 in the latter ; and that the females from infancy to 40 years of age, or at and below the fruitful or child-bearing period, are as 848 per 1,000 in Victoria to 746 per 1,000 in England and Wales :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF POPULATIONS OF VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Ages.	Males.		Females.	
	Victoria.	England and Wales.	Victoria.	England and Wales.
Under 20 years ...	1871. 455	1871. 469	1871. 550	1871. 445
20 to 40 " ...	310	288	298	301
40 " 60 " ...	204	172	129	176
60 " 80 " ...	30	66	22	72
80 years and upwards ...	1	5	1	6
Total ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Mean age of population.

122. The mean age of the population of Victoria is as follows :— Males 25·22 years, females 21·30 years, both sexes 23·44 years ; males are therefore, on the average, 3 years and 11 months older than females. The mean age of both males and females was less in 1857 than in 1854, and less in 1861 than in 1857. The mean age of males was also less in 1871 than in 1861 ; but the mean age of females was higher by nearly 10 months in 1871 than it was in 1861.

123. The numbers of males and females in Victoria are about equal up to the age of 15 ; from 15 to 20, between 20 and 21, and between 21 and 25, there is a slight excess of females ; but at all subsequent periods of life the males considerably exceed the females. Males and females at various ages.

124. The exact ages of 17,383 Chinese, out of a total number of 17,935, were ascertained at the census. Of the former, 17,347 were males, of whom 16,372, or over nine-tenths, were between 21 and 55 years of age. Of the remainder, 188 were under 21, and 787 were between 55 and 70 ; no Chinese being returned older than the latter age. The ages of all the Chinese females, 36 in number, were returned. Of these, 26 were between 14 and 45 years of age, and 10 were below 14 years of age. Ages of Chinese.

125. The ages of all the Aborigines, except 78, viz., 46 males and 32 females, were returned. Of the males, 18 per cent., and of the females, 25 per cent., were under 14 years of age. Of the male population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, 39 per cent., and of the female population 44 per cent., were under 14 years of age. Seven of the Aborigines, viz., 4 males and 3 females, were returned as being between 70 and 75 years of age, and 1 male was returned as being between 75 and 80 years of age. Ages of Aborigines.

126. The occupations of 398,341 males and 328,726 females, or in all of 726,067 persons out of a total population of 731,528, were recorded in the census schedules. The unspecified males amounted to 2,709, and the unspecified females to 1,752. The occupations of males and females, as shown in the following table, have been grouped under 398 heads. These groupings have been again subdivided in the published tables,* so that no less than 1,600 distinct occupations or callings are shown in all :— Occupations of the people.

OCCUPATIONS, 1871.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Actor, actress	139	10	129	51	16	35
Agricultural implement maker ...	32	9	23	...	...	...
" " proprietor, worker...	52	6	46	...	...	...
" laborer (outdoor) (see also farm servant)...	2,468	329	2,139	...	...	...
Agriculture, others connected with	153	21	132	2	...	2
Analytical chemist	6	...	6	...	...	...

* See Census of Victoria, 1871, Part IX. (A.), "Occupations of the People;" Ferres, Melbourne, 1872.

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Animal, bird—dealer, keeper ...	27	...	27	...	...	...
„ food, others working and dealing in ...	15	...	15	...	...	...
„ matters, others working and dealing in ...	137	17	120	2	...	1
Animals, others engaged about ...	418	51	367	1	...	...
Annuitant (including pensioner, not Victorian) ...	174	...	174	125	...	2
Apprentice (branch undefined) ...	109	104	5	10	10	125
Architect, civil engineer, surveyor, draftsman (government) ...	145	3	142	...	...	...
„ (not government) ...	210	34	176	...	...	...
Arms, others making and dealing in ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Army non-commissioned officer, soldier ...	135	...	135	...	...	...
„ officer ...	45	...	45	...	...	...
Artist, painter ...	116	9	107	27	7	20
Asphalte maker, worker ...	4	2	2	...	...	...
Assayer ...	21	...	21	...	...	...
Attendance, others engaged in ...	8	1	7	168	2	166
Auctioneer, appraiser, valuer ...	199	4	195	...	...	...
Author, editor, writer ...	22	...	22	3	...	3
Baker ...	1,810	381	1,429	44	13	31
Bank officer, clerk ...	802	93	709	...	...	...
Basket-maker ...	62	7	55	...	...	...
Beer, colonial wine—seller ...	85	2	83	31	...	31
„ „ seller, wife of, assisting in business ...	...	...	...	11	1	10
Bill sticker, distributor ...	18	1	17	...	...	...
Billiard-table keeper, marker ...	92	9	83	...	...	...
„ maker ...	9	...	9	...	...	...
Blacksmith, whitesmith ...	3,825	829	2,996	...	...	...
Block, oar, mast—maker ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
Board, lodging-house—keeper ...	166	3	163	508	3	505
„ „ keeper, wife of, assisting in business ...	...	...	...	50	1	49
„ „ others engaged in ...	44	4	40	5	1	4
Boatbuilder ...	42	8	34	...	...	...
Bookbinder ...	148	58	90	79	43	36
Bookseller, publisher, and assistants (see also stationer) ...	176	35	141	26	2	24
Books, others connected with ...	242	66	176	6	2	4
Brass founder, moulder, worker, dealer ...	99	34	65	...	...	...
Brewer, and others connected with brewing ...	538	62	476	2	1	1
Bricklayer ...	1,080	140	940	...	...	...
Brickmaker ...	1,173	254	919	2	...	2

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Broker (not share or stock) ...	160	10	150	1	...	1
Brothel-keeper ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Builder ...	638	37	601	...	...	...
Butcher, meat salesman ...	3,951	905	3,046	24	1	23
" wife of, assisting in business	...	...	...	90	1	89
Capitalist ...	197	...	197	48	1	47
Carpenter, joiner ...	6,107	527	5,580	...	...	...
Carriages, harness, and implements, others making and dealing in ...	8	2	6	...	...	...
Carver, gilder ...	58	17	41	...	...	...
Carving and figures, others connected with ...	5	2	3	11	4	7
Chaffcutter ...	37	9	28	...	...	...
Charcoal burner, dealer ...	126	13	113	...	...	...
Cheesemonger ...	21	4	17	...	...	...
Chemicals, others working or dealing in ...	192	10	182	10	4	6
Chemist, druggist (<i>see also</i> analytical chemist) ...	573	81	492	2	...	2
" manufacturing ...	10	1	9	...	...	...
Chimney-sweeper ...	29	...	29	1	...	1
China, earthenware—maker, dealer (<i>see also</i> pottery, glass, &c.) ...	20	1	19	11	1	10
Church officer ...	94	1	93	2	...	2
Civil engineer ...	186	8	178	...	...	...
Clergyman (<i>see also</i> irregular clergy) ...	633	...	633	...	...	...
Clerk, accountant (government) ...	538	30	508	...	...	...
Clothes dealer, outfitter, slopseller ...	56	11	45	5	1	4
Clothing manufacture ...	92	17	75	37	11	26
Coach maker, dealer ...	859	235	624	4	...	4
" omnibus, cab—driver, conductor ...	1,242	104	1,138	...	...	...
" " " proprietor ...	445	...	445	6	...	6
Coal, coke—merchant, dealer, assistant ...	56	5	51	...	...	...
" heaver, laborer ...	9	3	6	...	...	...
" others working and dealing in ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Coffee, chicory—roaster, dealer ...	40	8	32	...	...	...
" eating-house—keeper ...	103	1	102	27	1	26
" " keeper, wife of, assisting ...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Commercial clerk ...	2,610	771	1,839	1	...	1
" traveller, salesman, saleswoman ...	687	26	661	115	34	81
Commission agent, factor ...	459	9	450	...	...	...
Confectioner, pastrycook ...	328	82	246	58	8	50
Contractor for buildings ...	63	2	61	...	...	...
" (undefined) ...	857	32	825	1	...	1
Conveyance on roads, others connected with ...	20	1	19	...	...	...
Cook (not domestic servant) ...	264	7	257	35	...	35
Cooper... ...	384	60	324	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Copper worker, dealer ...	60	21	39	...	...	...
Corn, flour, meal—merchant ...	373	45	328	7	...	7
Cotton, flax—manufacture ...	5	...	5	1	1	...
Cowkeeper, dairyman, milk-seller ...	1,077	270	807	453	84	369
Criminal classes, others of the ...	247	1	246	...	...	...
Currier ...	215	54	161	...	...	...
Cutler ...	24	1	23	...	...	...
Defence, others connected with ...	21	3	18	...	...	...
Dentist ...	63	10	53	...	...	...
Dependent on relatives ...	253	6	247	73	9	64
Designs and medals, others working and dealing in ...	3	...	3	7	3	4
Diesinker, mould-maker, medal-maker ...	11	1	10	...	...	...
Distiller, rectifier ...	19	...	19	...	...	...
Domestic servant ...	2,324	632	1,692	20,219	10,151	10,068
Draftsman (undefined) ...	18	1	17	...	...	...
Draper, linen-draper, mercer ...	2,046	531	1,515	278	45	233
Drayman, carrier, carter ...	5,722	784	4,938	5	1	4
Dress, others working or dealing in	9	1	8	8	2	6
Drinks and stimulants, others working or dealing in ...	80	20	60	1	1	...
Drysalter ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Dyer, scourer, calenderer ...	74	13	61	16	1	15
Education, others connected with ...	37	1	36	2	1	1
Electroplater ...	7	1	6	...	...	...
Engine and machine maker, agent, dealer ...	720	106	614	...	...	...
Engineer, draftsman to ...	7	2	5	...	...	...
„ engine-driver, stoker (undefined) ...	1,718	110	1,608	...	...	...
„ stoker, coal trimmer—to steamer in merchant service ...	80	1	79	...	...	...
Engraver ...	68	13	55	...	...	...
Errandboy ...	357	357	...	...	...	...
Exhibitions, others connected with	55	4	51	6	...	6
Farm bailiff, overseer ...	171	10	161	...	...	...
„ servant (indoor) ...	11,432	2,424	9,008	501	270	231
Farmer, market-gardener ...	24,966	263	24,703	614	4	610
„ son, daughter, relative of, assisting on farm ...	9,997	6,921	3,076	1,663	1,272	391
„ wife of, assisting on farm	...	...	...	684	7	677
Feather dealer, cleaner ...	1	...	1	6	2	4
Fellmonger ...	335	65	270	...	...	...
Fencer, splitter, hurdle-maker ...	2,538	313	2,225	...	...	...
Fibrous materials, others working or dealing in ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Fine arts, others connected with ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Firewood—dealer, seller, chopper	2,602	582	2,020	18	4	14
Fisherman ...	522	45	477	...	...	...
Fishing rod, tackle—maker ...	2	1	1	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Fishmonger	131	11	120	6	...	6
French-polisher	122	40	82	2	...	2
Furniture broker, dealer	70	8	62	6	...	6
" cabinetmaker, upholsterer	893	167	726	47	9	38
" others working or dealing in	64	8	56	3	...	3
Furrier	17	...	17	5	1	4
Game, rabbit—catcher, killer	103	12	91	1	...	1
Games and sports, others connected with	2	...	2	...	...	...
Gardener (not domestic servant)	1,499	88	1,411	...	...	...
Gasfitter (<i>see also</i> plumber)	67	16	51	...	...	...
Gasworks service	98	7	91	1	...	1
General dealer	812	65	747	104	11	93
Gentleman, lady	472	...	472	150	...	150
Gingerbeer, sodawater, mineral-water, cordial—manufacture	325	62	263	6	...	6
Glass maker, dealer	28	4	24	1	...	1
Gold, silver, and precious stones, others working or dealing in	19	3	16	1	1	...
Gold-miner, alluvial (<i>see also</i> puddler, sluicer)	21,525	1,258	20,267	4	1	3
" digger (not otherwise described)... ..	16,087	1,035	15,052	6	2	4
" quartz (<i>see also</i> quartz-crusher)	8,818	596	8,222	...	...	...
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	248	65	183	...	...	...
Government officer, civil servant (not otherwise described) (<i>see also</i> principal officer, clerk, architect, and intermediate officer)	30	5	25	...	...	...
Government officer, civil servant, other	92	1	91	26	...	26
Governor, the	1	...	1	...	...	...
Grazing, others connected with	240	116	124	...	...	...
Greengrocer, fruiterer	448	48	400	145	12	133
Grocer, tea dealer	1,857	400	1,457	175	14	161
Grubber, bushman	325	34	291	...	...	...
Gunsmith	47	10	37	...	...	...
Hair brush, broom—maker, dealer	25	14	11	3	3	...
Hairdresser, wigmaker	274	24	250	6	...	6
Harbor, pier—service	31	1	30	..	...	...
Hat, cap, bonnet—maker	150	25	125	134	54	80
Hawker, pedler	809	51	758	27	...	27
Hay, straw—dealer	62	16	46	1	...	1
Hide, skin—salesman, dealer	47	6	41	...	...	...
Horse breaker, groom (not domestic servant)	977	195	782	...	...	...
" proprietor, breeder, dealer	78	5	73	...	...	...
Hosier, haberdasher, glover	11	...	11	6	...	6
House agent, rent collector	52	4	48	1	...	1

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
House keeper ... ..	...	...	...	950	29	921
" proprietor	497	...	497	173	...	173
Houses and buildings, others engaged in	48	13	35	2	...	2
Hotelkeeper	2,860	6	2,854	370	1	369
" wife of, assisting ... ..	...	...	...	359	3	356
Ice maker, merchant, dealer	1	...	1	...	...	...
Image-maker	2	...	2	...	...	...
Indefinite occupations, other	427	57	370	6	1	5
Independent means	124	10	114	69	4	65
Inmate of charitable institution	3,853	851	3,002	2,016	654	1,362
" industrial schools	1,272	1,271	1	1,047	1,047	...
" reformatory	132	132	...	40	39	1
" refuge ... ..	...	...	...	100	18	82
Inn, club-house, eating-house—servant	1,975	323	1,652	2,862	993	1,869
Inspector of schools	11	...	11	...	...	...
Intermediate or subordinate officer (government)... ..	435	34	401	6	...	6
Iron founder, moulder, worker, dealer	548	142	406	...	...	...
Ironmonger, hardware dealer, assistant	533	119	414	6	1	5
Irregular clergy	66	...	66	...	...	...
Irregular medical practitioner	68	...	68	1	...	1
Japanner	15	3	12	...	...	...
Judge	14	...	14	...	...	...
Laborer (branch undefined)	15,277	1,624	13,653	12	2	10
Land, estate—agent	94	7	87	1	1	...
" others engaged on	80	10	70	4	...	4
" proprietor	256	2	254	37	...	37
" surveyor	213	17	196	...	...	...
Lapidary ; precious stone worker, dealer	4	...	4	...	...	...
Law clerk	461	139	322	1	...	1
" court officer	192	3	189	...	...	...
" others connected with	29	4	25	...	...	...
" student	23	5	18	...	...	...
Lawyer	432	...	432	...	...	...
Lead, antimony—worker, dealer	15	3	12	...	...	...
Leather manufacture	32	10	22	...	...	...
Lighthouse keeper	41	...	41	...	...	...
Lime burner, quarrier, dealer	93	17	76	...	...	...
Literary persons, other	27	1	26	...	...	...
Lithographic printer, lithographer	93	20	73	...	...	...
Live-stock salesman	172	8	164	2	...	2
Livery-stable keeper	83	5	78	1	...	1
Locksmith, bellhanger	34	3	31	...	...	...
Machines and tools, others working and dealing in	37	5	32	2	...	2
Machinist, sewing-machinist ... ..	...	...	...	842	417	425
Magistrate, J.P. (not otherwise described)	10	...	10	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
... ..	52	5	47	...	...	...
overlooker, foreman, wo-	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	39	...	39	2	...	2
er warehouseman ...	375	76	299	...	...	...
manufacturer, dealer ...	35	4	31	...	...	...
t—seller ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
avior ...	1,869	158	1,711	...	...	...
ing—maker, dealer ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
bed—maker ...	21	2	19	1	...	1
, manufacturer (undefined)	77	14	63	2	...	2
man (see also irregular	...	...	...	...	...	...
medical practitioner) ...	434	...	434	...	...	...
student ...	25	5	20	...	...	...
others connected with ...	10	2	8	2	...	2
f local council (not other-	...	...	...	...	...	...
scribed) ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
of Parliament (not other-	...	...	...	...	...	...
scribed) ...	15	...	15	...	...	...
e pursuits, others engaged	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	667	16	651	...	...	...
... ..	676	3	673	1	...	1
others connected with ...	91	52	39	1	...	1
r, porter (not government	...	...	...	...	...	...
ay) ...	342	129	213	1	...	1
of gold and silver, others	...	...	...	...	...	...
g or dealing in ...	235	46	189	2	...	2
... ..	...	...	...	130	...	130
ur-mill worker... ..	600	86	514	1	...	1
dressmaker ...	2	...	2	6,577	2,420	4,157
t ...	81	6	75	...	...	...
er metals than gold ...	36	2	34	...	...	...
thers engaged in ...	665	94	571	2	...	2
of the Crown (not other-	...	...	...	...	...	...
scribed) ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
... ..	17	3	14	...	...	...
ster, mistress ...	120	7	113	219	49	170
lisher, seller ...	15	1	14	...	...	...
ers connected with ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
strument maker, dealer...	63	19	44	1	...	1
struments, others con-	...	...	...	...	...	...
nected with ...	25	3	22	...	...	...
vocalist ...	272	21	251	57	14	43
er ...	42	3	39	...	...	...
y officer, sailor... ..	162	12	150	...	...	...
r proprietor, editor, pub-	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ..	172	1	171	...	...	...
, scavenger ...	48	3	45	...	...	...
ation stated ...	2,709	273	2,436	1,752	402	1,350
r of charity, &c. ...	...	...	...	53	2	51
t domestic servant)	...	...	...	764	4	760
per, cleaner ...	14	2	12	17	...	17
benefit society ...	23	3	20	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Officer of charitable institution ...	97	4	93	50	...	9
" local body ...	436	19	417	1	...	1
" public company ...	119	19	100	...	...	...
Oil, colorman ...	38	3	35	...	...	...
Optician ...	11	1	10	...	...	...
Oyster, shell fish—dealer ...	26	1	25	...	...	...
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, glazier ...	1,941	383	1,558	1	1	...
Paper manufacture ...	48	24	24	7	1	6
Pattern-designer ...	10	2	8	...	...	...
Pauper, beggar ...	22	...	22	9	...	9
Pawnbroker ...	111	27	84	4	...	4
Penal establishment or gaol, engaged in ...	223	...	223	18	...	18
Pensioner (Victorian) ...	57	...	57	...	...	...
Perambulator, wheelchair, velocipede—maker, dealer ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Philosophical instrument maker ...	8	2	6	...	...	...
Photographer, photographic artist... 193	30	163	25	4	21	...
Picture cleaner ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
" frame maker ...	15	6	9	2	1	1
Pilot ...	26	...	26	...	...	...
Plaster, cement—maker, dealer ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Plasterer ...	711	106	605	...	...	...
Police ...	1,045	1	1,044	...	...	...
Pottery maker, dealer (see also china) ...	74	29	45	2	2	...
Poulterer, game dealer ...	82	18	64	10	1	9
Principal officer (government) ...	60	...	60	...	...	...
Printer, compositor ...	1,494	529	965	2	1	1
Prints and pictures, others connected with... 20	4	16	1	...	1	...
Prisoner ...	1,534	96	1,438	310	24	286
Property or rank, other persons of ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Prostitute ...	...	...	...	101	10	91
Provision curer, dealer ...	227	59	168	2	...	2
Puddler (see also gold-miner, alluvial) 1,355	120	1,235	2	...	2	...
Quarry owner, worker ...	946	56	890	...	...	...
Quartz-crushing, engaged in ...	590	129	461	2	...	2
Rag, waste-paper—dealer, gatherer ...	26	2	24	3	2	1
Railway carriage builder ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
" engine-driver, stoker, cleaner ...	109	2	107	...	...	...
" officer, clerk, station master, mistress ...	205	22	183	1	...	1
" servant ...	402	7	395	27	1	26
Railways, others connected with ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Religion, others connected with ...	39	...	39	6	...	6
Road, railway—contractor ...	318	10	308	...	...	...
" laborer, navvy, excavator ...	4,295	341	3,954	...	...	...
" surveyor, inspector (not government or local government) ...	82	2	80	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
d—maker, dealer ...	131	69	62	...	...	...
shorthand writer ...	78	11	67	...	...	...
making, bag—maker, dealer	4	...	4	4	1	3
harness maker, dealer ...	1,060	276	784	4	...	4
r ...	88	8	80	...	...	...
sawmill owner, worker ...	1,262	132	1,130	1	...	1
ster, mistress—teacher of						
common school	872	162	710	957	369	588
" teacher of						
private school	213	20	193	876	182	694
" teacher of						
school not stated	687	59	628	864	207	657
t common school ...	39,556	39,548	8	33,461	33,446	15
home... ...	8,961	8,951	10	11,348	11,329	19
private school... ..	13,294	13,276	18	16,058	16,046	12
mode of education not						
stated ...	10,483	10,460	23	9,488	9,482	6
persons, other ...	32	1	31	1	...	1
... ..	13	1	12	...	...	...
l rivers, others connected						
... ..	123	2	121	...	...	...
chant ...	48	10	38	...	...	...
f charitable institution ...	312	11	301	388	19	369
registry office keeper ...	9	2	7	29	1	28
ock—broker, dealer, jobber	370	12	358	1	...	1
ndler ...	21	4	17	...	...	...
der, shipwright... ..	378	7	371	...	...	...
ter, officer, seamen (mer-						
chant service) ...	2,086	170	1,916	...	...	...
ier ...	25	...	25	...	...	...
er ...	8	...	8	...	...	...
ant, steward, stewardess...	209	19	190	12	...	12
ats, others connected with	5	...	5	...	...	...
er, seamstress ...	...	...	...	935	161	774
k ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
ot—maker ...	4,843	1,322	3,521	73	26	47
" wife of, assisting	...	...	...	109	3	106
per (branch undefined) ...	3,740	450	3,290	613	62	551
wife of, assisting in						
business ...	...	...	...	234	2	232
, shopwoman (branch un-						
) ...	118	67	51	54	20	34
er ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
ingler, tiler ...	85	11	74	...	...	...
ee also gold-miner, alluvial)	4,036	97	3,939	...	...	...
er ...	72	5	67	...	...	...
ghter, relative, visitor ...	72,908	72,560	348	99,893	89,08	510,808
grazier ...	1,201	8	1,193	35	...	35
" son, daughter, or						
relative of, as-						
sisting ...	329	160	169	28	18	10
" wife of, assisting ..	...	...	...	21	...	21

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Station, or grazing farm—laborer (outdoor), overseer, superintendent ...	38	5	33	...	...	...
" " manager ...	654	28	626	...	...	...
" " servant (indoor) ...	4,661	812	3,849	70	5	65
Stationer (<i>see</i> also bookseller) ...	164	38	126	8	4	4
Stevedore, lumpers ...	187	5	182	...	...	...
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass—others working or dealing in ...	51	8	43	...	...	...
Stone cutter, dresser (not mason) ...	102	13	89	...	...	...
Storage, others connected with ...	50	9	41	1	1	...
Storekeeper, bonded or free (not shopkeeper) ...	56	1	55	2	...	2
Storeman, laborer in store ...	812	58	754	...	...	...
Sugar-refiner ...	25	6	19	...	...	...
Surgical instrument maker, dealer	9	1	8	1	...	1
" instruments, others connected with ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tailor, tailoress ...	1,510	182	1,328	1,313	706	607
Tallow chandler ...	68	11	57	1	...	1
" melter, boiler-down ...	35	...	35	...	...	...
Tanner ...	376	60	316	...	...	...
Taxidermist ...	8	...	8	...	...	...
Teacher of accomplishments (not music) ...	52	1	51	13	...	13
Telegraph service ...	228	61	167	2	2	...
Tent, tarpaulin—maker, dealer ...	29	2	27	...	...	...
Textile fabrics, others working or dealing in ...	40	6	34	27	3	24
Theological student ...	6	1	5	...	...	...
Timber merchant, dealer ...	292	41	251	1	...	1
Tin, quicksilver—worker, dealer ...	692	211	481	1	1	...
Tobacco, cigar, snuff—manufacture ...	157	55	102	2	2	...
Tobacconist ...	166	29	137	8	...	8
Toll keeper, contractor ...	122	25	97	9	1	8
Tool maker, dealer ...	12	2	10	...	...	...
Toy maker, dealer ...	14	1	13	7	...	7
Turner ...	111	27	84	...	...	...
Tutor, governess ...	94	3	91	747	150	597
Umbrella, parasol, stick—maker, mender, dealer ...	8	1	7	8	1	7
University graduate ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
" professor ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
" student (not law or medical) ...	35	22	13	...	...	...
Vegetable food, others working or dealing in ...	70	16	54	3	3	...
" matters, others working or dealing in ...	104	27	77	38	21	17
Veterinary surgeon, farrier ...	151	15	136	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS, 1871—continued.

Occupation.	Males.			Females.		
	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.	All Ages.	Under 20 Years.	Over 20 Years.
Voluntary sources and revenue, ... others supported from ...	82	6	76	18	13	5
Volunteer (not otherwise described)	29	...	29	...	...	...
Washerwoman, mangler; laundry keeper, worker ...	4	...	4	1,368	51	1,317
Watch, clock—maker ...	373	53	320	3	1	2
Watches, philosophical instruments —others connected with ...	6	2	4	...	...	...
Water carrier, carter, dealer ...	25	2	23	...	...	...
„ others working or dealing in	29	1	28	1	...	1
Waterman, boatman, boat proprietor	154	15	139	...	...	...
Waterworks service ...	88	4	84	...	...	...
Wheelwright ...	701	115	586	...	...	...
Whipmaker ...	44	17	27	1	...	1
Wife, widow (not otherwise described) ...	...	...	...	105,117	1,747	103,370
Wine manufacture ...	16	3	13	...	...	...
„ spirit merchant ...	150	15	135	...	...	...
Wood-carver ...	68	24	44	...	...	...
Woollen dealer ..	84	10	74	1	...	1
„ manufacture ...	101	50	51	45	24	21
Woolstapler ...	165	14	151	1	...	1
Zinc worker, dealer ...	5	...	5	...	...	...

127. In the above table, males find a place under 378 of the heads out of 398, or under all except 20. Females are to be found under 207 of the headings only, or little more than half. Number of groups of males and females.

128. Males over 20 numbered 219,465. This number is distributed amongst all the headings under which males are found except two, viz., “Errandboys” and “Inmates of Reformatories.” With the exception of 348 males over 20 returned as “sons, relatives, or visitors;” 72 returned as “scholars;” 762 returned as “gentlemen,” “of independent means,” &c.; 5,089 returned as “supported by the community,” including inmates of charitable institutions, paupers, prisoners, &c.; and the unspecified, who were probably for the most part unemployed, numbering 2,436; the balance, 210,758, or about twenty-four twenty-fifths of the whole, were returned under the head of some business pursuit or calling. Males over 20 engaged in business occupations.

129. The number of females over 20 was 148,999. These are distributed throughout 193 of the 207 headings under which females are found. Making deductions from these in the same manner as has been done in regard to the males, viz., wives and widows of no specified Females over 20 engaged in business occupations.

occupation, numbering 103,370; daughters, relatives, or visitors, numbering 10,808; scholars, numbering 52; those returned as "ladies," "of independent means," &c., numbering 340; those supported by the community, numbering 1,902; and the unspecified, numbering 1,350; the residue, representing those following some trade or business, amounts to 31,177, or about 20 per cent. of the whole.

Males under
20 engaged
in business
occupations.

130. Males under 20 find a place under 305 of the headings. The total number of males at this age was 181,585. Deducting from this number those returned as sons, relatives, or visitors, numbering 72,560; those returned as students or scholars, numbering 72,257; those returned as of independent means, numbering 10; those returned as supported by the community, numbering 2,363; and the unspecified, numbering 273; there remains a total of 34,122, or about 19 per cent. of the whole, who were earning, or attempting to earn, their livelihood in the pursuit of some recognized trade or occupation.

Females under
20 engaged
in business
occupations.

131. The number of females under 20 amounted to 181,479. Females at this age are found under 117 of the headings. Deducting wives and widows of no specified occupation, numbering 1,747; daughters, relatives or visitors, numbering 89,085; scholars, numbering 70,303; those returned as of independent means, numbering 4; those supported by the community, numbering 1,814; and the unspecified, numbering 402; the remainder, representing those engaged in some description of business occupation, is 18,124, or almost exactly 10 per cent. of the total.

Number of
unemployed
males and
females.

132. All the persons classified under different trades and occupations were not in employment at the time of the census. As many as 6,402 of the males, and 657 of the females, were noted in the schedules as unemployed. The total number of males, including both those under and those over 20, following or prepared to follow business callings, was 244,880; and the total number of females under the same condition was 49,301. The unemployed thus were in the proportion of 1 male to every 38 of these males, 1 female to every 75 of these females.

Ordinary oc-
cupations of
unemployed
males.

133. The highest numbers of unemployed amongst the males were—general laborers, 1,126; miners, 924; farmers, agricultural laborers, &c., 518; carpenters, 206; commercial clerks and travellers, 203; seamen, ships' officers, &c., 196; and those of whom no occupation was specified, 547.

Ordinary oc-
cupations of
unemployed
females.

134. Amongst the unemployed females were 384 domestic servants; 59 schoolmistresses and governesses; 55 milliners and dressmakers; and 49 of whom no occupation was stated.

Occupations
of Chinese
males.

135. Chinese males are found under 117 of the headings. As many as 13,374 out of 17,899, or about 75 per cent., were engaged in gold

mining. In other pursuits the highest numbers are—farmers, market-gardeners, agricultural laborers, &c., 1,446 ; shopkeepers, 542 ; hawkers and pedlers, 274 ; gamblers, lottery-ticket sellers, &c., 244 ; opium dealers, 146 ; prisoners, 123 ; butchers, 114.

136. The 36 Chinese females were returned as follow :—Seventeen as wives or widows, and 7 as daughters engaged in domestic duties, 3 as scholars ; 7 as domestic servants ; 1 as an inn servant ; and 1 as an opium dealer.

Occupations
of Chinese
females.

137. Three hundred and fifteen male Aborigines out of a total of 784, and 367 female Aborigines out of a total of 546, were returned as following some occupation. The males are distributed over 29 of the headings, and the females over 13. Of the males, 38 were engaged in connection with agricultural, and 75 in connection with pastoral pursuits ; of the females, 225 were set down as wives and widows, and 76 as daughters or relatives engaged in domestic duties ; 47 of the boys and 35 of the girls were returned as scholars.

Occupations
of Abori-
gines.

138. The past occupations of 20,120 gold miners, out of a total of 52,411, were noted on the schedules. The pursuits in which highest numbers occur are—farmers, farm laborers, &c., 6,011 ; sailors and others connected with the sea, 3,845 ; general laborers, 1,135 ; carpenters, 795 ; shopkeepers, 487 ; commercial clerks or salesmen, 412 ; butchers, 401 ; blacksmiths, 392. Only 353 were set down as having been previously connected with any description of mining.

Past occupa-
tions of gold
miners.

139. An account was taken, where possible, of the ordinary or former occupations of inmates of charitable institutions and of gaols. Of the former class, amounting to 5,869, the occupations of 2,850 were recorded ; and of the latter class, numbering 1,844, the occupations of 1,657 were noted. The callings most largely represented amongst inmates of charitable institutions were—general laborers, 641 ; gold miners, 443 ; domestic and other servants, 215 ; farmers, farm laborers, &c., 134 ; sailors, &c., 121. Amongst prisoners the most frequent occupations were—general laborers, 420 ; servants, 222 ; sailors, &c., 105 ; carpenters, 55 ; farmers, farm laborers, &c., 50 ; gold miners, 50.

Ordinary oc-
cupations of
inmates of
charitable
institutions
and gaols.

140. It was considered a matter of interest to record the occupations of persons against whose names the possession of a University degree was noted in the schedules. The total number of these, excluding medical men with no other than their professional degrees entered, was 173. The following numbers were supplied by the different Universities :—Dublin, 45 ; Melbourne, 31 ; Cambridge, 27 ; Aberdeen, 16 ; Oxford, 13 ; Glasgow, 8 ; Paris, 5 ; Queen's College, Ireland, 4 ; Edinburgh, 3 ; London University and St. Andrew's, each, 2 ; Berlin

Occupations
of Univer-
sity gradu-
ates.

"Deaf and Dumb College," Kiel, Maryland, Ontario, and Sydney, each 1; "Conferred by Royal Letters Patent," 1; University not stated, 10. Amongst the University graduates were to be found 1 Governor (His Excellency Viscount Canterbury); 10 Government officers and 4 judges; 53 clergymen; 13 barristers; 11 medical men; 44 school-masters, teachers, and professors; also various other callings, including 1 farm servant, a B.A., Oxford, and 1 grocer, a B.A., Cambridge.

Religions of
the people.

141. The nature of the religious belief professed by 716,000 persons out of a total of 731,528 was expressed in the census schedules. Of the remainder, 9,965 persons recorded their objection, on conscientious grounds, to state their religion; and in 5,560 instances there was no entry in the "Religion" column. The following table gives a summary of the numbers of each religion:—

RELIGIONS.

Religious Denominations.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per Cent.
Church of England	257,835	143,232	114,603	36.01
Presbyterians	112,983	60,695	52,288	15.78
Wesleyans	94,220	48,144	46,076	13.16
Independents	18,191	9,359	8,832	2.54
Baptists	16,311	8,156	8,155	2.28
Lutherans	10,559	7,206	3,353	1.47
Disciples of Christ, Christians ...	3,540	1,715	1,825	.49
Calvinists, Calvinistic Methodists...	1,432	855	577	.20
Society of Friends	333	207	126	.05
Unitarians	1,016	661	355	.14
Other Protestants	1,121	672	449	.15
Roman Catholics	170,620	86,406	84,214	23.83
Greek Church	332	305	27	.05
Catholic and Apostolic Church ...	278	142	136	.04
Israelites and Christian Israelites...	285	143	142	.04
Jews	3,571	2,010	1,561	.50
Pagans (Chinese)	17,650	17,620	30	2.47
Other sects	839	593	246	.12
No denomination	2,737	1,880	857	.38
No religion	2,150	1,531	619	.30
Total of specified beliefs	716,003	391,532	324,471	100.00
Unspecified	5,560	3,193	2,367	...
Objecting to state their religion ...	9,965	6,325	3,640	...
Total population	731,528	401,050	330,478	...

Protestants
and Roman
Catholics.

142. Excluding the non-Christian sects, those of no denomination, no religion, and the unspecified, the remainder of the population may be divided into Protestants and Roman Catholics. The former, in 1871, bore the same proportion to the total population that they did in 1861,

viz., between 70 and 71 per cent.; but the latter increased from 20½ per cent. of the population in 1861 to 23½ per cent. in 1871. The Protestants increased between 1861 and 1871 at about the same rate as the whole population, viz., between 35 and 36 per cent.; the Roman Catholics increased much faster than the whole population, viz., at the rate of 55½ per cent.

143. The only one of the principal Protestant sects whose adherents increased at a faster rate than the Roman Catholics was the Wesleyan, in which the increase was at the rate of 102·58 per cent. Members of the Church of England increased at the rate of 21·58 per cent. only, Presbyterians at the rate of 29·74 per cent., and Protestants, exclusive of members of the Church of England, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans, at the rate of 49·59 per cent. Principal Protestant sects.

144. Of the numerically speaking less important of the Protestant sects, Baptists increased at the rate of 81 per cent., or faster than the Roman Catholics, and not so fast as the Wesleyans. Independents increased at the rate of 42 per cent., and Lutherans at the rate of 5 per cent. Unitarians fell off from 1,430 to 1,016, or at the rate of 29 per cent. Minor Protestant sects.

145. Of other sects, Jews increased from 2,903 to 3,571, or at the rate of 23 per cent. Pagans, chiefly Chinese, fell off from 26,223 to 17,650, or at the rate of 33 per cent. "Other Sects."

146. Persons classified as of "No Denomination" increased from 952 to 2,737, or at the rate of 188 per cent.; those classified as of "No Religion" increased from 441 to 2,150, or at the rate of 388 per cent. "No Denomination" and "No Religion."

147. In all the denominations except the "Disciples of Christ," in which the males numbered 1,715 and the females 1,825, males were more numerous than females. In two of the sects, however, namely, the Baptists and the Christian Israelites, the males exceeded the females by 1 only. Males and females of different sects.

148. Of the Chinese colonists, 285, or an average of 1 in 63, professed some form of Christianity. Of this number, 123 were returned as members of the Church of England, 28 as Presbyterians, 32 as Wesleyans, 1 as an Independent, and 101 as Roman Catholics. Religions of Chinese.

149. Of the Aborigines, 311, or nearly a fourth, were returned as Christians, viz., 122 as members of the Church of England, 111 as Presbyterians, 41 as Wesleyan Methodists, 28 as Moravians, and 9 as Roman Catholics. Religions of Aborigines

150. The census returns of education take account of the rudimentary arts of reading and writing, but of no higher acquirements. The required information was obtained respecting 725,871 persons, or over Education of the people.

99 per cent. of the population. Omitting all under five years of age, those whose education was not stated in the schedules and the Chinese and Aborigines, the following table gives the numbers able to read and write, able to read only, and unable to read, and the proportion of each class to the total shown in the table :—

EDUCATION, 1871.

Of 5 Years old and upwards.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Able to read and write	474,563	264,665	209,898	80·43	82·66	77·78
Able to read only ...	66,385	30,049	36,336	11·25	9·39	13·47
Unable to read ...	49,077	25,462	23,615	8·32	7·95	8·75
Totals ...	590,025	320,176	269,849	100·00	100·00	100·00

Education at all ages. 151. Of every 1,000 of the population from infancy upwards, excluding the Chinese and Aborigines, 639 in 1861 and 672 in 1871 could read and write ; 112 in 1861 and 100 in 1871 could read only ; 249 in 1861 and 229 in 1871 were uneducated.

Education of persons under 21 years of age. 152. Of every 1,000 from infancy to the age of twenty-one years, 355 could read and write in 1861, and 491 in 1871 ; 146 could read only and not write in 1861, and 123 in 1871 ; 499 could neither read nor write in 1861, and 386 in 1871.

Education of persons over 21 years of age. 153. Of every 1,000 over twenty-one years of age, 853 could read and write in 1861, and 871 in 1871 ; 86 could read only in 1861, and 74 in 1871 ; 62 could not read in 1861, and 55 in 1871.

Education of persons over 5 years of age. 154. Of every 1,000 over five years of age, the numbers in 1861 who could read and write were 779, and the numbers in 1871 were 804 ; the numbers in 1861 who could read only were 128, and the numbers in 1871 were 113 ; the numbers in 1861 who could not read were 93, and the numbers in 1871 were 83.

Education of persons between 5 and 15 years of age. 155. Reviewing the state of education at the so-called school age—between five and fifteen years—the advancement during the past ten years is much more apparent than it is in regard to the whole population, as will be seen by the following figures :—In 1861 no more than 779 children at the school age in every 1,000 living could read, only 486 could write, and as many as 221 were entirely uneducated. In 1871 no fewer than 846 children at the same age could read, as many as 640 could write, and only 154 were uneducated.

156. The degree of education possessed by children between five and fifteen years of age of different denominations was ascertained at the census with the following result :—

Education of children of different sects.

CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE—

Of Protestants	...	...	865 in 1,000	could read.
"	...	...	666	" could write.
"	...	...	135	" could not read.
Of Roman Catholics	...	...	791	could read.
"	...	...	564	" could write.
"	...	...	209	" could not read.
Of Jews	...	...	898	could read.
"	...	...	781	" could write.
"	...	...	102	" could not read.

157. In the following table the education returns of children at the school age in Victoria are compared with those of the other principal Australian colonies. All the returns are for the year 1871 :—

Education of children in different Australian colonies.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Name of Colony.	Proportion in every 1,000 Children between 5 and 15 Years of Age who could—		
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Not Read.
Victoria	640	207	154
New South Wales	536	209	255
South Australia	576	234	190
Queensland	512	246	242

158. It will be observed that, as regards the numbers of their children possessed of rudimentary instruction, the Victorians are far in advance of the other colonies ; that South Australia comes nearest to Victoria, although still considerably in arrear ; and that, as regards the proportion of children unable to read, New South Wales is behind all the other colonies.

Victoria in advance of the other colonies in regard to children's education.

159. The census under notice is the first at which any attempt was made to ascertain what proportion of the Chinese and Aborigines could read and write. The enquiry in regard to the Chinese applied to their knowledge of reading and writing in English only, and did not extend to their attainments in their own language. From the returns it appears that, of the Chinese of 5 years old and upwards, 210 in all, or 1 in 85, could read English, and 175, or 1 in 102, could write it ; and that, of Chinese children between 5 and 15 years of age, 4 out of 17 could read, and 2 out of that number could write English. Of the Aborigines over 5 years of age, 159 in all, or about an eighth, could read, and 114, or about an eleventh, could write. Of Aboriginal children at the school

Education of Chinese and Aborigines.

age, 70 out of 179, or about two-fifths, could read, and 50, or about two-sevenths, could write.

conjugal
condition of
the people.

160. The census schedules gave particulars of the conjugal condition of the entire population, with the exception of 1,540 males and 307 females. Eliminating these and all persons under 14 years of age, also the Chinese and the Aborigines, the following results are obtained:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1871.

Of 14 Years old and upwards.	Numbers.			Proportions per Cent.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	171,840	112,559	59,281	41·20	48·29	32·22
Married	221,851	110,804	111,047	53·19	47·53	60·36
Widowed	23,389	9,747	13,642	5·61	4·18	7·43
Totals	417,080	233,110	183,970	100·00	100·00	100·00

Married and
single or
widowed.

161. Reviewing the population of all ages and both sexes, exclusive of the Chinese and the Aborigines, 312 in every 1,000 living were married, and 688 were single or widowed; taking the males, 290 in every 1,000 were married, and 710 were single or widowed; taking the females, 337 in every 1,000 were married, and 663 were single or widowed. At the census of 1861, the proportion of married males approximated very closely to that in 1871, but 65 more females in every 1,000 at all ages were living in the married state at the former period than at the latter.

Bachelors
and spin-
sters.

162. Taking into consideration males of 20 and upwards, and females of 15 and upwards, and omitting as before the Chinese and Aborigines, it is found that, in 1861, there were in the colony as many as 161 males to every 100 females; but that, in 1871, this high proportion of males had become reduced to one of 114 to every 100 females; also that, in 1861, there were, at these ages, 329 bachelors to every 100 spinsters, and in 1871 only 153.

Husbands
and wives.

163. In 1861, husbands of all ages exceeded wives of all ages by 4,947, the proportion being 106 husbands to 100 wives. In 1871 the number of husbands and wives was nearly equal, the wives, however, being very slightly in excess.

Number of
husbands
and wives
together
and apart.

164. Although the number of husbands and wives in Victoria were nearly equal in 1871, it does not follow that every husband had a wife and every wife had a husband. As a matter of fact, out of 111,182 husbands and 111,315 wives, only 99,868 husbands and wives were living together on the census night; thus 11,314 wives were absent from their husbands, and 11,447 husbands were absent from their wives.

165. In 1861, 852 in every 1,000 married men in the colony were living with and 148 away from their wives ; in 1871, 898 married men in every 1,000 were with and 102 away from their wives. In 1861, 895 in every 1,000 married women were with and 105 apart from their husbands ; in 1871, 897 married women in every 1,000 were living with and 103 apart from their husbands.

Proportion of husbands and wives together and apart, 1861 and 1871.

166. Three boys under the age of 15 were returned in 1861 as husbands, 7 girls at the same period of life as wives, and 1 girl as a widow. In 1871 no boys under 15 years of age were returned as husbands or widowers and no girls as widows, but 3 girls between 14 and 15 were returned as wives.

Conjugal condition under 15.

167. Between 15 and 20 years of age, 69 youths in 1861 were returned as husbands and 5 as widowers. In 1871, 63 youths at the same period of life were returned as husbands and 4 as widowers. In 1861, 2,077 females between 15 and 20 were returned as wives and 25 as widows. In 1871 the wives between 15 and 20 numbered 1,810 and the widows 17.

Conjugal condition 15 to 20.

168. In 1861 it was considered a remarkable fact that widowers were more numerous than widows, the actual excess of the former being 211. In 1871 the reverse took place, widows being largely in excess of widowers. The number of widows in 1871 was 13,683, that of widowers only 9,818. The excess of widows was therefore 3,865.

Widowers and widows.

169. In obtaining returns of the conjugal condition of the Chinese males, instructions were given to the sub-enumerators to consider all as unmarried except those who had, at the time of the census, or had had at some previous period, wives in Australia. Following out this principle, 17,733 males of 14 years old and upwards, or 99 per cent. of the whole living at that age, were set down as single, 142 as husbands, and 7 as widowers. Married Chinese were, therefore, in the proportion to the whole of 1 in 126, and married and widowed together of 1 in 120. Of the 26 female Chinese over 14 years of age, 16, or 62 per cent., were wives. The remaining 10 were spinsters, there being no widow.

Conjugal condition of Chinese.

170. Of the male Aborigines of 14 years old and upwards, 45 per cent. were returned as bachelors, 43 per cent. as husbands, and 12 per cent. as widowers. Of the female Aborigines at the same age, 15 per cent. were set down as spinsters, 73 per cent. as wives, and 12 per cent. as widows.

Conjugal condition of Aborigines.

171. The number of persons in Victoria returned as suffering from some description of infirmity on the 2nd April 1871 was 13,065, viz., 7,984 males and 5,081 females. These figures furnish a proportion of 179 infirm persons to every 10,000 of the whole population, of 199

Sickness and infirmity.

infirm males in every 10,000 males, and of 154 infirm females in every 10,000 females. These and other results will be observed in the following table :—

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY, 1871.

Nature of Infirmary.	Number of Infirm.			Number of Infirm per 10,000 living.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Sickness ...	8,639	4,915	3,724	118·10	122·55	112·69
Accidents ...	1,320	1,149	171	18·04	28·65	5·17
Deafmuteism ...	202	121	81	2·76	3·02	2·45
Blindness ...	502	364	138	6·86	9·08	4·18
Lunacy ...	1,868	1,121	747	25·54	27·95	22·60
Idiotcy ...	108	58	50	1·48	1·45	1·51
Epilepsy ...	221	124	97	3·02	3·09	2·94
Deformity, mutilation, &c. ...	205	132	73	2·80	3·29	2·21
Total ...	13,065	7,984	5,081	178·60	199·08	153·75

sick and suffering from accidents.

172. The persons returned as sick were in the proportion of 118, and those returned as laid up by accidents in the proportion of 18 to every 10,000 of the population. The two classes together, representing those entirely disabled for the time, but not as a rule permanently affected, were thus in the proportion of 136 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 73. The same classes numbered 151 per 10,000 as regards the males, or 1 in 66, and 118 per 10,000 as regards the females, or 1 in 85.

numbers permanently affected.

173. The other classes representing those having as a rule some permanent defect or injury, but not always entirely disabled from following some description of labor—viz., the deaf-mutes, the blind, the insane, the idiotic, the epileptic, and the crippled or deformed—were, taken together, in the ratio of 42, 48, and 36 to every 10,000 persons, males, and females, respectively. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 in 236 as regards the total population, 1 in 209 as regards the males, 1 in 279 as regards the females.

deaf and dumb.

174. The deaf-mutes numbered 202, or 1 in every 3,621 of the population. In England and Wales, according to the census of 1871, deaf and dumb persons are in the proportion of 1 in 1,972.

blind.

175. Blind persons numbered 502, or 1 in every 1,457 of the population; a few of them were stated to be only partially blind. In England and Wales there was, in 1871, 1 blind person in every 1,052.

lunatics and idiots.

176. Lunatics numbered 1,868, and idiots 108, or, taken together, the two classes numbered 1,976. This gives a proportion of 1 in 370 of the population. According to the report on the last census, the lunatics and imbeciles in England and Wales were, in 1871, in the proportion of 1 in 331.

7. Deformed or crippled persons numbered 205, or 1 in 3,568 of population. Amongst these, 7 were returned as having lost a leg, having lost an arm, and 1 as having been born without hands. Deformed and crippled.
8. The number of persons subject to epilepsy amounted to 221, or every 3,310 of the population. Epileptic persons.
9. The ages of the sick and infirm were ascertained at the census, it was found that the rates of infirmity increase at each age from of five years to the most advanced periods of life. Ages of sick and infirm.
10. One hundred and seventy-five Chinese were returned as suffering infirmity. Of these, 106 were set down as sick, 11 as suffering accidents, 1 as a deaf-mute, 10 as blind, 45 as lunatics, 1 as an optic subject, and 1 as crippled or deformed. According to these, the ratio of Chinese suffering from each description of infirmity, at lunacy, was less than that of the whole population. In lunacy proportion was about the same, viz., 25 per 10,000. Nine of the Chinese were stated to be lepers. No Chinese female was returned suffering from any ailment. Sick and infirm Chinese.
11. Of the Aborigines, some infirmity was noted respecting 28 males and 7 females, or 35 in all. Of this number, 28 were set down as sick, a deaf-mute, 5 as blind, and 1 as a lunatic. Sick and infirm Aborigines.

EST OF THE CONTENTS OF THE "STATISTICAL REGISTER OF VICTORIA," 1874.

PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

2. The number of persons entitled to pensions in 1874 was 132, and amount liable to be paid was £24,438. These figures, as compared those given in the returns for 1873, represent an increase of 7 pensioners to the list, and of £1,271 to the amount payable. The following table shows the number of pensioners and the amount of their pensions in the year 1874, also the authority under which the pensions respectively granted:—

PENSIONERS AND PENSIONS, 1874.

Authority under which Pensions were granted.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions.
		£ s. d.
Service Act	118	17,089 13 5
Cy Statute	5	81 11 5
by Courts Statute	2	1,500 0 0
Authority	7	5,766 13 4
Total	132	24,437 18 2

Pensions
under head
"Other
Authority."

183. It will be observed that the amount of the pensions set down the head "Other Authority" is equal to nearly a fourth of the . This includes the pension of Lady Darling, widow of Sir C Darling, formerly Governor of Victoria ; of Mrs. Petrie, who awarded a pension of £100* per annum, as a recognition of the of the discoveries on the Australian coast made by her father, the Captain Flinders, R.N. ; of Mr. Hoddle, first surveyor-general of colony ; and of Ministers relieved from office on the introduction of responsible government and on political grounds.

Average
amount of
pensions.

184. The average of all the pensions is £185 2s. 8½d. to each pensioner. The average of those under the Lunacy Statute is £16 6s. 3½d. The average of those under the Civil Service Act is £144 16s. 6½d. The average of those under the County Courts Statute is £750, and the average of those under "Other Authority" is £823 16s. 2½d.

Periods from
which pen-
sions date.

185. The following figures show the years in which the respective pensions were granted. It will be noticed that only 4 of the pensions were in existence before 1862, and that 47, or more than a third, commenced in 1869:—

PENSIONS.—DATES OF COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions.	Year.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions.
		£ s. d.			£
1853	1	1,000 0 0	1868	8	635
1854	1	100 0 0	1869	47	7,028
1857	2	1,666 13 4	1870	10	2,767
1862	2	229 12 4	1871	7	853
1863	3	2,086 13 9	1872	12	1,671
1864	7	820 11 7	1873	6	594
1865	3	390 0 0	1874	7	1,550
1866	5	1,325 0 0			
1867	11	1,716 2 8	Total	132	24,437

Increase of
pensions
since 1869.

186. Since 1869, the year in which the largest addition was made to the pension list, the pensions have increased by 24, and the amount by £3,073.

Defences.

187. Some provision has been made for the defence of Victoria by land and sea. The land forces embrace a paid artillery corps and volunteers of various arms. The sea defences consist of ships and a certain number of hands always kept to form a nucleus of a crew and of a naval reserve, the men of which receive a retainer in consideration whereof they are required to attend a certain number of days in each year.

* A pension of a like amount is paid to Mrs. Petrie by New South Wales.

† First class petty officers receive £16, second class petty officers £14, and A.B. seamen £12 per annum.

ills per annum, and to hold themselves in readiness to serve, if required, her on land or sea.

188. The following table shows the strength and establishment of the Land forces. and forces at the end of 1874 :—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Designation of Corps.	Strength.					Wanting to complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Super-numeraries.	Total.		
aid Artillery Corps ...	2	5	111	...	118	78	196
Volunteers—Cavalry ...	31	29	192	1	253	41	294
" Artillery ...	59	93	1,237	46	1,435	140	1,575
" Engineers ...	5	8	105	...	118	32	150
" Torpedo, &c. ...	4	...	24	...	28	2	30
" Rifles ...	69	102	1,704	41	1,916	134	2,050
Total ...	170	237	3,373	88	3,868	427	4,295
Volunteer Staff, &c., Unattached ...	62	35	...	...	97	...	...
Volunteer Staff, &c., Bands ...	...	5	101	...	106	...	...
Grand Total ...	232	277	3,474	88	4,071	...	...

189. At the same period the guns and rifles in possession of the land forces were as follow. It will be observed that the former numbered 35, and the latter 4,234 :—

Arms of land forces.

LAND FORCES.—GUNS AND RIFLES IN POSSESSION.

Description of Arm.*					Number.
Garrison Guns ...	{	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9" ...	...	...	6
		80-pr.	...	...	25
		Smooth-bored, 68-pr.	...	...	30
		32-pr.	...	...	38
Guns of position ...	{	Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr.	...	...	6
		Breech-loading Armstrongs, rifled, 12-pr.	...	...	6
		6-pr.	...	...	6
		Muzzle-loading rifled, Whitworth's, 3-pr.	...	...	6
Old Guns ...	{	Smooth-bored howitzers, 24-pr.	...	...	1
		12-pr.	...	...	9
		guns, 6-pr.	...	...	2
		Long Enfield	...	...	550
Rifles ...	{	Lancaster, large bore	...	...	1,408
		reduced bore	...	...	1,708
		General Hay	...	...	331
		Westley Richards (breech-loading carbine)	...	...	237

* The number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces is taken from Captain Snee's report, laid before the Volunteer Commission, and published in the Melbourne journals.

Naval forces. 190. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the of 1874 were as follow :—

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

—	Strength.			Total.	Wanted to complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Seamen.	Boys.			
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> ...	6	33	40	79	1	8
" <i>Nelson</i> ...	5	31	...	36	...	3
Naval Reserve... ..	8	216	...	224	3	22
Total	19	280	40	339	4	34

War ships. 191. The *Cerberus* is an ironclad, having two turrets, each of which contains two 400-pr. guns. She was built expressly for the colony 1868, and was brought out through the Suez Canal in the following year. She is 235 feet long, and of 2,107 tons measurement. The *Nelson* is a wooden line-of-battle ship, and was placed at the disposal of the colony by Her Majesty's Government. This vessel carries present 48 guns. Her length is 220 feet, and she measures 2,736 tons.

Arms of naval forces. 192. The following is the armament of the naval forces. It will be observed that the guns number in all 52, the rifles 308, and the revolvers 144 :—

NAVAL FORCES.—ARMAMENT.

Description of Arm.				<i>Cerberus.</i>	<i>Nelson.</i>	Naval Reserve.	Total.
<i>Guns.</i>							
Woolwich 10-in. 400-prs. ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
" 7-in. 116-prs. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Shunt 42 cwt. 64-prs. ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	2
Smooth-bore 32-prs. ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	2
Howitzer 12-prs. ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
<i>Rifles.</i>							
Snider ... ..	...	...	...	25	...	...	2
Sea-service ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	240	24
Enfield ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	25	2
General Hay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	18	1
<i>Revolvers.</i>							
Undescribed ... ..	...	...	...	...	119	...	11
Breech-loading ... ..	...	...	...	25	...	...	2

3. The expenditure on defences during 1874 was as follows. It be observed that more than twice as much was spent upon shore nces as upon defences at sea :—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

<i>Military Expenditure.</i>						£	s.	d.
Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	3,717	16	0
Volunteer Force—Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	18,394	11	6
General Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	4,824	19	5
Artillery Corps—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	8,071	17	0
" Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	4,055	15	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	39,064	18	11
<i>Naval Expenditure.</i>								
V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	4,666	3	9
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	3,868	14	5
<i>Nelson</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	4,437	16	9
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	1,294	11	8
Naval Reserve—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	2,757	12	6
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	647	11	8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	17,672	10	9
Total Expenditure on Defences	...	...	...	...	...	56,737	9	8

4. The whole subject of Victorian Defences is now under the consideration of a Royal Commission. Volunteer Commission.

PART II.—FINANCE.

5. The public revenue of the year ended 30th June 1874 was not great as the expenditure by £70,000. The surplus, however, brought forward from the previous year, amounting to £240,000, not only met the engagements of the year to be met, but left a balance of £10,000 to be carried forward to the next financial year. The following are the precise figures of revenue, expenditure, and balances :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from 1872-3	...	241,038	17 11
Net Revenue, 1873-4	...	4,106,790	9 10
Total amount available for 1873-4	...	4,347,829	7 9
Net Expenditure, 1873-4	...	4,177,337	18 0
Balance to carry forward to 1874-5	...	170,491	9 9

Revenue and
expenditure,
1851 to
1873-4.

196. The following table shows the estimated mean population, the amount of net revenue and net expenditure, and the rate of each per head of the population for each year, commencing at that in which the colony was separated from New South Wales :—

POPULATION, REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURE, 1851 TO 1873-4.*

Year.	Average Population.	Net Revenue.		Net Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1851 ...	86,825	392,455	4 10 5	410,864	4 14 8
1852 ...	132,905	1,634,448	12 5 11	978,922	7 7 4
1853 ...	195,378	3,235,546	16 11 2	3,216,609	16 9 3
1854 ...	267,371	3,087,986	11 11 0	4,185,708	15 13 1
1855 ...	338,315	2,728,656	8 1 4	2,612,807	7 14 6
1856 ...	380,942	2,972,496	7 16 1	2,668,834	7 0 1
1857 ...	430,347	3,328,303	7 14 8	2,968,658	6 17 11
1858 ...	483,827	2,973,383	6 2 11	3,092,720	6 7 10
1859 ...	517,226	3,261,104	6 6 1	3,393,946	6 11 3
1860 ...	539,337	3,082,461	5 14 4	3,315,307	6 2 11
1861 ...	541,012	2,952,101	5 9 1	3,092,021	5 14 4
1862 ...	548,450	3,269,079	5 19 2	3,039,497	5 10 10
1863 ...	561,322	2,774,686	4 18 10	2,882,937	5 2 8
1864 ...	589,160	2,955,338	5 0 4	2,928,903	4 19 5
1865 ...	616,375	3,076,885	4 19 10	2,983,777	4 16 10
1866 ...	634,077	3,079,160	4 17 1	3,222,025	5 1 8
1867 ...	649,826	3,216,317	4 19 0	3,241,818	4 19 9
1868 ...	671,222	3,230,754	4 16 3	3,189,321	4 15 0
1869 ...	696,942	3,383,984	4 17 1	3,226,165	4 12 7
1870 ...	709,838	3,261,883	4 11 11	3,428,382	4 16 7
1871 (six months)†	731,528	1,691,266	2 6 3	1,754,251	2 8 0
1871-2 ...	749,964	3,734,422	4 19 7	3,659,534	4 17 7
1872-8 ...	770,306	3,644,135	4 14 7½	3,504,953	4 11 0
1873-4 ...	789,438	4,106,790	5 4 0½	4,177,338	5 5 10

Revenue
larger than
in any
former year.

197. It will be observed from this table, and from the folding sheet at the commencement of the work, that the figures of revenue for the financial year under review represent the largest amount ever raised in the colony during one year, and those of expenditure the largest

* According to Finance Accounts, laid before Parliament by the Honorable the Treasurer after this was written, the approximate revenue of 1874-5 was £4,132,118, and the approximate expenditure £4,325,277, thereby showing an apparent deficit of £193,159. The balance brought forward from 1873-4, however, amounting to £170,491, and sundry receipts not properly forming portion of the revenue, amounting to £104,297, or in all £274,788, not only cancel this apparent deficiency, but leave a surplus of £81,629 to be carried forward to 1875-6. The estimated mean population of the financial year 1874-5 being 806,760, the revenue per head amounted to £5 2s. 5½d., and the expenditure per head to £5 7s. 2½d.

† The financial year was changed in 1871 so as to terminate at the 30th June instead of the 31st December as formerly. The figures in this line are therefore for six months only.

amount ever spent in the colony during any year except 1854; also that in no former year did the revenue, and only in 1854 did the expenditure, reach £4,000,000. The year in which the revenue came nearest to that of the year under review was 1871-2, in which it amounted to £3,734,422.

198. It also appears by the table that the revenue and expenditure per head of the population were, in the year under review, greater than in any other year since 1862, but that in that year, and in all previous ones, as far back as 1852, the revenue and expenditure per head were greater than they were in the year under review. It is further shown that the year in which the revenue and expenditure per head were greatest was 1853, in which they respectively reached the enormous amounts of £16 11s. 2d. and £16 9s. 3d.

199. The figures of revenue given in the table are exclusive of the amounts raised by loan, but the figures of expenditure include the repayment of loans, which has been as follows:—

REPAYMENT OF LOANS.

Year.	Amount Repaid.	Year.	Amount Repaid.
	£		£
1857	30,000	1867	71,500
1858	30,000	1868	60,300
1859	45,000	1869	50,000
1860	45,000	1870	50,000
1861	50,000	1871	50,000
1862	56,100	1872	50,000
1863	52,400	1873	67,800
1864	48,800		
1865	61,200		
1866	50,000		
		Total	£868,100

200. The figures of net revenue of the year under review may be classified under the following heads, which are those suggested by a conference of representatives of several of the Australian colonies upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January 1875*:

	NET REVENUE, 1873-4.	£	s.	d.
Customs Duties	1,761,098	17	7
Excise...	32,868	10	1
Ports and Harbors	20,653	11	7
Licenses (Business)	10,135	3	3
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	72,085	9	5
Land Sales (including rents counting towards purchase-money)	558,316	1	3

* See Report of Conference of Government Statists, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria; Ferres, Melbourne, 1875.

NET REVENUE, 1873-4—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Rents of Crown Lands (not counting towards purchase-money)	196,114	6	3
Railways	851,425	7	9
Water Supply	103,492	17	9
Public Works (exclusive of Railways and Water Supply)	1,640	11	0
Post and Telegraphs	186,637	6	10
Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures	110,930	6	2
Rents (Ordinary)	1,393	4	6
Reimbursements in Aid	25,580	13	6
Interest and Exchange	84,077	7	3
Miscellaneous Receipts	90,340	15	8
Total	£4,106,790	9	10

heads of
expenditure.

201. Adopting in like manner the classification recommended by the Intercolonial Conference in regard to expenditure, the following are the amounts under the respective heads :—

NET EXPENDITURE, 1873-4.

	£	s.	d.
Legislature	56,613	15	7
Civil Establishment	95,993	18	10
Judicial and Legal	177,368	16	10
Public Instruction, Science, &c.	537,758	16	4
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c.	272,289	18	0
Mining	33,008	19	3
Police	194,328	19	9
Gaols and Penal Establishments	61,787	3	6
Mint	21,666	13	4
Crown Lands and Survey	118,329	10	11
Railways and Roads	442,624	6	8
Water Supply	15,708	11	10
Public Works (exclusive of Railways, Roads, and Water Supply)	563,770	14	2
Customs	93,839	18	1
Harbors and Lights	24,638	0	8
Defences	56,628	15	10
Post and Telegraphs	309,111	13	7
Retiring Allowances and Pensions	31,508	7	10
Redemption of Loans	35,100	0	0
Interest	726,142	2	10
Civil List (Governor's Salary, Salaries of Ministers, Executive Council, and Public Worship)	76,570	4	3
Aborigines	7,054	17	10
Placed to Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account*	200,000	0	0
Miscellaneous Services	25,493	12	1
Total	£4,177,337	18	0

* This account was created under the Land Act 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360, sec. 42 and 43), whereby was provided that an amount of £200,000 proceeding from the alienation of land should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures, or the further construction of railways. The total amount which had been paid to this fund up to the 30th June 1874 was £900,000, of which had been expended, all on the survey or construction of lines of railway, £540,546 2s. 9d.

202. The items of Victorian revenue which, according to a principle which I laid down in a previous work,* are considered as taxation, are the receipts under the heads of Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue, and Ports and Harbors. The sum of these in 1873-4 amounted to £1,896,841 11s. 11d. Dividing this by the mean population of the year, the result shows that the taxation during the year was at the rate of £2 8s. 0½d. per head of the population. This exceeded by 1s. 8½d. the taxation per head in the previous year, and exceeded also the amount per head in any former year since 1860. This will be observed by the following table, which gives the gross taxation and the amount per head in 1853 and each subsequent year :—

POPULATION AND TAXATION FROM YEAR 1853 TO 1873-4.†

Year.	Average Population.	Gross Amount of Taxation.	Amount of Taxation per Head.
		£	£ s. d.
1853	195,378	800,577	4 1 11½
1854	267,371	1,052,462	3 18 8½
1855	338,315	1,193,309	3 10 6½
1856	380,942	1,458,647	3 16 7
1857	430,347	1,331,362	3 1 10½
1858	483,827	1,414,511	2 18 5½
1859	517,226	1,414,760	2 14 8½
1860	539,337	1,330,761	2 9 4½
1861	541,025	1,244,389	2 6 0
1862	548,087	1,183,194	2 3 2
1863	561,322	1,158,219	2 1 3½
1864	589,160	1,167,036	1 19 7½
1865	616,375	1,214,479	1 19 4½
1866	634,077	1,219,567	1 18 5½
1867	649,826	1,516,231	2 6 8
1868	671,222	1,352,818	2 0 3½
1869	696,942	1,539,495	2 4 2
1870	709,839	1,394,333	1 19 3½
1871 (six months)	731,528	724,261	0 19 9½
1871-2	749,964	1,612,034	2 3 0
1872-3	770,306	1,784,056	2 6 4
1873-4	789,438	1,896,842	2 8 0½

NOTE.—An export duty on gold existed from May 1855 to the end of 1867. The receipts from that source have not, for the purposes of this table, been considered as taxation.

203. It appears that the year of highest taxation was 1853 (£4 1s. 11½d. per head), and that of the lowest was 1866 (£1 18s. 5½d. per head). Years of highest and lowest taxation.

* The Victorian Year-Book, 1873, p. 5; Ferres, Melbourne.

† According to the figures derived from an approximate statement laid before Parliament by the honorable the Treasurer in July 1875, the taxation in 1874-5 amounted to £1,728,886, or to £2 2s. 8½d. per head of the estimated mean population (806,760) of that financial year.

204. On the 30th June 1874, the Public Debt of Victoria amounted to £12,485,432 12s. This amount is made up as follows:—

PUBLIC DEBT, 30TH JUNE 1874.

	£	s.	d.
Amount authorized to be borrowed	13,948,100	0	0
Less debentures unsold ... £607,669	6	0	
„ amount repaid ... 868,100	0	6	
	1,475,769	6	0
	12,472,330	14	0
Increase by bonus paid on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock...	13,101	18	0
Total	12,485,432	12	0

£ for
cents
used.

205. The debt was contracted for the following purposes:—

	£	s.	d.
Construction of railways	10,657,000	0	0
Waterworks	960,000	0	0
Public works and water supply	505,330	14	0
Alfred graving-dock	250,000	0	0
Defences	100,000	0	0
	12,472,330	14	0
Increase by conversion of debentures as above...	13,101	18	0
Total	12,485,432	12	0

206. Of the £868,100 repaid, £800,000 was borrowed for the purpose of constructing works for the supply of water to Melbourne and suburbs and £68,100 in order to purchase the privileges, rights, and property held by the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company.

207. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the present debt is composed:—

Rate of Interest.	Amount.	£	s.	d.
6 per cent.	11,180,320	0	0	
5 per cent.	312,900	0	0	
4 per cent.	992,212	12	0	
Total	12,485,432	12	0	

ion of
ures
ck.

208. The values of debentures converted into 4 per cent. stock up to the end of the financial year 1873-4 were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Six per cent. debentures	76,680	0	0
Five per cent. „	397,100	0	0

209. The six per cent. debentures were converted at rates varying from £113 to £118 per £100, and the five per cent. debentures at rates varying from £100 to £109 per £100. Rate at which debentures were converted.

210. The estimated population on the 30th June 1874 was 797,731. Amount of indebtedness per head. If the amount of debt at the same period be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the colony is shown to have been £15 13s. 0½d.*

211. The interest on loans and expenses connected therewith in the financial year under review amounted to £709,462 0s. 1d. Interest on loans. The estimated mean population during the same period was 789,438. This gives an average payment on behalf of each individual in the colony amounting to 17s. 11½d.

212. In addition to the Public Debt of the colony, loans for improvements of the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, with the principal guaranteed out of the revenues of the colony, were obtained in 1854 by the issue at 5 per cent. discount of debentures bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which were made a first charge upon the revenues of the two corporations. These loans were originally of the following amounts:— Loans for Melbourne and Geelong.

					£	s.	d.
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	525,000	0	0
Geelong	...	...	...	...	210,000	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	735,000	0	0

213. The loan for Melbourne improvements has for years past been in the course of repayment at the rate of £25,000 per annum, and that for Geelong improvements at the rate of £10,000 per annum. Repayment of city and town loans. On the 30th June 1874 the whole had been repaid except the last instalment of £35,000. That will be cleared off during the current year.

214. But little is now expended on the introduction of immigrants into Victoria. Expenditure on immigration. During the financial year under review the amount spent with that object was £1,797 9s. 11d. only. During the nine and a half years prior to that period, however, the cost of bringing over immigrants amounted to £331,143.

215. The following amounts have been expended on public works, roads and bridges, and railways, during the year under review, by the General Government. Expenditure on public works. Large sums have been expended in addition by local bodies on public works, roads, &c.; and the Melbourne and

* At the end of 1874 the Public Debt amounted to £12,990,553, or to £17 6s. 1½d. per head of the estimated population at that date (808,437).

Hobson's Bay Railway Company have, as a matter of course, borne the expense of maintaining their own lines:—

AMOUNT EXPENDED, 1873-4.

				£	s.	d.
Public works	...	...	...	390,955	4	7
Roads and bridges	...	...	...	98,365	10	8
Railways construction	...	...	...	741,616	9	2
" maintenance	...	...	...	74,999	1	3
Total	...	...	...	1,305,936	5	8

216. Since 1858, the year in which Government railways were first commenced in Victoria, the amounts spent on their construction and maintenance were as follow:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE, 1858 TO 1873-4.

				£	s.	d.
Construction	...	...	...	11,557,483	19	6
Maintenance	...	...	...	698,548	2	0
Total	...	...	...	12,256,032	1	6

217. During the last ten and a half years £2,612,726 have been spent by the Government on public works, and £801,100 on roads and bridges.

PART III.—POPULATION.

218. Between the census periods an estimate of the population of the colony is made up quarterly by the Government Statist from the returns of births and deaths and of arrivals and departures. At the end of 1874 the population estimated in this manner was as follows:—

POPULATION, 31st DECEMBER 1874.*

Males	...	...	...	...	439,159
Females	...	...	...	...	369,278
Total	...	...	...	...	808,437

219. Subjoined is the average population of 1874, made up by taking the mean of the population estimates at the beginning and end of the year and the three intermediate quarters:—

MEAN POPULATION, 1874.

Males	...	...	...	...	434,073
Females	...	...	...	...	364,615
Total	...	...	...	...	798,688

* The latest estimate of population up to the time of this work going to press was for the 30th Jan 1875, and was as follows:—Males 441,742, females 371,846; total 813,588.

220. The increase of population during 1874 amounted to 17,945. Increase of population, 1874. Of this increase, 14,578, or more than four-fifths, resulted from excess of births over deaths; 3,367, or less than a fifth, was due to excess of immigration over emigration.

221. The increase of population was less than in any year of the previous ten years, except 1866 and 1867, as will be seen by the following figures:— Increase of population, 1864-1874.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.					
1864	...	...	29,784	1870	...
1865	...	...	19,752	1871	...
1866	...	...	15,887	1872	...
1867	...	...	14,589	1873	...
1868	...	...	23,043	1874	...
1869	...	...	25,176		...
					26,809
					25,846
					18,282
					19,765
					17,945

222. The proportions of the sexes in 1874 were the same as they were in 1873, viz., 84 females to 100 males, or 119 males to 100 females. Males and females.

223. It is estimated that at the first colonization of Port Phillip the Aborigines numbered about 5,000. When Victoria became an independent colony, in 1851, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the report of the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, dated 15th May 1875, the numbers now amount to 1,553. The number of either sex is not given in the Board's estimate, but taking the proportions obtaining at the census of 1871,* when, however, it was found impossible to enumerate all the Aborigines, the males should number 915 and the females 638. Aborigines.

224. The Board reports that 557 Aborigines, viz., 302 males and 255 females, or more than a third, are living on Aboriginal stations, which are under the control and partial support of the Government. The remainder wander about the colony at large. Every effort is made to induce them to pursue profitable employments, and the education of the young is attended to. They are trained to labor, but they are also taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and they are, as a rule, apt scholars. Attempt to civilize Aborigines.

225. The amount spent by the Government on the Aborigines during the year 1874 was £7,797, of which £4,900 was expended on clothing and provisions. Expenditure on Aborigines.

226. The estimated gross value of the produce raised on Aboriginal stations during the year was £2,644. The most profitable article produced was hops, of which over 8½ tons, valued at £1,780, were grown on one station. Produce raised by Aborigines.

* See page 63 ante.

Immigration and emigration, 1874. 227. The immigration and emigration during the year under review were as follow :—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1874.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Arrivals	30,732	21,876	8,856
Departures	27,365	19,424	7,941
Immigration in excess	3,367	2,452	915

Excess of immigration over emigration. 228. The excess of immigration over emigration was less in 1874 than in any year of the previous decenniad, except 1867, 1872, and 1873. This will be seen by the following figures :—

EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.

1864	14,377	1870	11,467
1865	5,684	1871	8,382
1866	4,549	1872	1,752
1867	2,100	1873	3,166
1868	7,253	1874	3,367
1869	11,152		

Arrivals and departures of males and females. 229. Of the persons who landed in the colony during 1874, 21,876 were males and 8,856 were females. Of those who left it, 19,424 were males and 7,941 were females. The excess of arrivals over departures of males was thus 2,452, that of females was 915.

Adults, children, and infants arriving and departing. 230. It is the custom of the immigration authorities to classify the immigrants and emigrants as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. Adopting this classification, adults arriving exceeded those departing by 3,841, but children and infants taken away from the colony exceeded those brought there by 169 and 305 respectively.

Arrivals from and departures to various places. 231. The increase of population by excess over departures to, of arrivals from, the United Kingdom was 1,415; from Tasmania it was 3,769, from New Zealand and the South Seas it was 166, and from foreign ports it was 108. The decrease by excess of departures to New South Wales and Queensland was 1,404, and to South and Western Australia it was 687.

Assisted immigration. 232. The only assisted immigration which took place in the year under review was that of 64 male and 85 female "warrant passengers."

Arrivals and departures of Chinese. 233. The arrivals of Chinese in the year numbered 386, viz., 377 males and 9 females. The departures of Chinese numbered 531, viz., 530 males and 1 female. The excess of departures of Chinese males was therefore 153, and the excess of arrivals of Chinese females was 8.

234. The mining population, according to an estimate made by the Secretary for Mines, numbered 45,151. Of these, 30,678, or 68 per cent., were working in alluvial mines, and 14,473, or 32 per cent., in quartz reefs; 32,971, or 73 per cent. of the number, were Europeans, and 12,180, or 27 per cent., were Chinese. All the Chinese except 124 were employed in alluvial mining.

Mining population, 1874.

235. The following figures give the numbers of the mining population for each year of the decenniad prior to the year under review. It will be observed that a gradual falling off has been taking place, with but little interruption, over the whole period :—

Mining population, 1864-1874.

NUMBER OF MINERS.					
1864	...	...	84,986	1870	...
1865	...	...	79,457	1871	...
1866	...	...	70,794	1872	...
1867	...	...	63,053	1873	...
1868	...	...	64,658	1874	...
1869	...	...	63,787	...	...
					59,247
					58,279
					52,965
					50,595
					45,151

236. Melbourne, the metropolis of Victoria, was incorporated as a town on the 12th August 1842, under Act 6 Vict. No. 7. It was afterwards made a city on the 3rd August 1849, under 13 Vict. No. 14. Geelong, then the second place in point of importance in the colony, was incorporated as a town on the 12th October 1849, under Act 13 Vict. No. 40.

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

237. But on the 29th December 1854 an Act was passed (18 Vict. No. 15) providing that any place in Victoria, of a certain limited size, containing a given number of inhabitants, might be erected into a municipality upon the petition of a stated number of its resident householders. The proclamation of district road boards had previously been provided for on the 8th February 1853, under Act 16 Vict. No. 40. Out of these two systems of local self-government have sprung the present municipal institutions in Victoria.

Act for creating municipalities.

238. The existing municipal bodies are of two kinds, the first being called cities, towns, or boroughs, and the second shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act (38 Vict. No. 506), and are called municipal districts.* Each municipal district is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued, purchasing, holding, and alienating land, &c.

Local Government Statute.

* Up to the end of 1874, a portion of the present shires were, under former Acts, called road districts. The powers these were entitled to exercise were somewhat less than those of shires. The Local Government Act, which came into force on the 1st January 1875, superseded former Acts, and constituted all the then road districts shires. The former have therefore been treated and alluded to as shires in the following paragraphs.

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

239. A borough must not be of a greater area than nine square miles, and, on being constituted, must have a population of inhabitant householders of not less than three hundred. No point within its limits must be more than six miles distant from any other point. Any borough having a gross revenue of not less than £10,000 may be declared by the Governor in Council a town, and any one having a gross revenue of not less than £20,000 may be declared by the Governor in Council a city.

Shires.

240. Portions of country containing rateable property capable of yielding, upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof, a sum of £500, may be proclaimed as shires.

Subdivision
of municipal
districts.

241. The Governor in Council may subdivide any municipal district into any number of subdivisions not exceeding eight.

Number of
councillors.

242. The number of councillors in a municipality is fixed by the Governor in Council. It must, by the Statute, be some multiple of 3, and must not be less than 6 or more than 24. The number is usually 9. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision.

Qualification
of coun-
cillors.

243. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at least in any municipal district are qualified to hold the office of councillor. Being a contractor or the holder of any office of profit under the council, being an uncertificated or undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or being convicted or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, renders a person incapable of being or continuing to be a councillor.

Election of
councillors.

244. The election of councillors takes place annually. A third part of the councillors retires each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected.

Chairman
of council.

245. The councillors elect their own chairman, who in the case of boroughs is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president. The chairman becomes a justice of the peace by virtue of his office, during the time he holds such office and one year longer.

Qualification
of electors.

246. Every person (male or female), of 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter, provided the rates on such property have been duly paid.

Plurality of
votes.

247. Plurality of votes for the election of councillors is allowed upon the following scale:—

IN BOROUGHS.

Properties rated at an annual value of less than £50	...	One vote.
" " " " " from £50 to £100...	...	Two votes.
" " " " " over £100	...	Three votes.

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of less than £25	...	One vote.
" " " " " from £25 to £75	...	Two votes.
" " " " " over £75...	...	Three votes.

48. No person is entitled to vote for property of less than £10 annual value, unless he is the occupier thereof. In other cases, either owner or the occupier, but not both, may vote.

Ten pounds rating insufficient without occupation.

49. Where any municipal district is subdivided, the ratepayers are enrolled for the subdivision in which the property in respect of which they are enrolled is situated.

Enrolment in subdivisions.

50. All land situated in a municipal district, except land used for public purposes, is rateable property.

Rateable property.

51. General rates are made and levied once at least in every year on all the rateable property in each municipal district. They must not exceed more than 2s. 6d. or less than 6d. in the pound of the net annual value of such property. Separate rates in addition, not exceeding 6d. in the pound, may, by consent of one-third of the ratepayers in a particular portion of the district, be levied upon the property within that portion, for the execution of works intended for its special benefit.

General and separate rates.

52. In the year 1874, including Melbourne and Geelong, there were 31 cities, towns, and boroughs and 110 shires in existence. The area, rated population, number of ratepayers, and estimated number of dwellings they contained were as follow:—

Municipal districts, 1874.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS—AREA, POPULATION, RATEPAYERS, AND DWELLINGS, 1874.

Municipal Districts.	Number of Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	60	240,966	395,238	88,222	87,314
Shires	110	47,277,920	378,473	83,524	81,900
	170	47,518,886	773,711	171,746	169,214

53. The estimated area of Victoria is 56,446,720 acres. The estimated average population during 1874 was 798,688. It therefore follows that five-sixths of the area of the colony is contained within the limits of municipal districts, and twenty-nine thirtieths of its inhabitants enjoy the benefits of local self-government. The houses in Victoria have not been enumerated since 1871. At that time the number of houses of all descriptions amounted to 158,481. The houses in municipal districts, therefore, now exceed by 10,733 the whole number returned at the census.

Area, population, and houses in municipalities.

Amount of
rates levied.

254. The following is the number of boroughs and the number of shires in which rates were struck at the amounts set down in the column. It will be observed that no municipal district levied rates to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound; also no borough and but two shires levied rates at the lowest amount, 16d. in the pound:—

RATINGS OF MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS, 1874.

Amount Levied in the Pound.		Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Number of Shires.
s.	d.		
0	6	...	2
0	9	2	2
0	10	...	1
1	0	22	98
1	3	7	3
1	4	3	1
1	6	17	3
1	9	3	...
1	10	2	...
2	0	4	...
Total		60	110

Properties
rated.

255. The number of properties rated was 191,042, of which 105,706 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 87,336 in shires. The following table gives a classification of the amounts at which the respective properties were rated:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874.

Rateable Values.					Number of Properties.		
					In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
Under £50	...	...	...	...	91,320	75,852	167,172
£50 to £100	...	...	...	...	7,981	7,537	15,518
£100 to £200	...	...	...	...	2,964	2,398	5,362
£200 to £300	...	...	...	...	764	552	1,316
£300 to £400	...	...	...	...	289	268	557
£400 to £500	...	...	...	...	153	117	270
£500 and upwards	...	...	...	...	235	612	847
Total	...	...	...	...	103,706	87,336	191,042

Value of
rateable
property.

256. The estimated total value of property rated was £60,215,000 and the estimated annual value was £5,995,477. The proper value for shires was set down as of somewhat higher value than that in boroughs. This will be observed in the following table, which shows the total

value of rateable property in the two descriptions of districts at
at amounts of rating :—

CLASSIFICATION OF VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874.

Rateable Values.	Estimated Total Value of Rateable Property.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
£50	12,620,396	12,352,195	24,972,591
£100	5,201,090	4,778,797	9,979,887
£200	3,717,516	3,128,595	6,846,111
and upwards	5,785,603	12,631,251	18,416,854
Total	27,324,605	32,890,838	60,215,443

Estimated Annual Value of Rateable Property.			
£50	1,352,679	1,220,327	2,573,006
£100	537,885	492,313	1,030,198
£200	381,885	315,056	696,941
and upwards	584,033	1,111,299	1,695,332
Total	2,856,482	3,138,995	5,995,477

. It will be found that the average total value of properties in the
was about £315, and the average annual value was £31 8s.; that
average total value of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs was
and the average annual value was £27 11s.; that the average
value of properties in shires was £377, and the average annual
was £35 19s.

Average
values of
rateable
property.

. The revenue and expenditure in municipal districts were as
in the year under notice :—

Revenue and
expenditure
of municip-
alities.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS, 1874—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
REVENUE:			
from Government	28,327	232,801	261,128
, rates	175,911	141,904	317,815
, deposits on contracts	10,270	29,339	39,609
, other sources	235,067	131,395	366,462
Total	449,575	535,439	985,014
EXPENDITURE:			
public works	247,309	460,475	707,784
salaries, &c.	40,507	55,062	95,569
deposits returned	12,366	30,344	42,710
other expenditure	168,404	79,577	247,981
Total	468,586	625,458	1,094,044

About 6½ per cent. of the revenue of boroughs, and 43½ per cent.
of shires, was derived from grants from the General Government.

Government
grants to
municipal-
ities.

256. Payments for salaries, now formed $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total expenditure of boroughs, and nearly 5 per cent. of the total expenditure of cities.

257. Letters of naturalization are granted to aliens residing in Victoria upon their taking an oath of allegiance to the Crown before any judge or police magistrate, as prescribed by an Act of the Legislature (24 Vict. No. 166). But without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been natural-born subjects of Her Majesty. Alien women, being married to British subjects, thereby become naturalized. The following table shows the number of persons of different countries who have obtained letters of naturalization in the year under review and the ten previous years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1864-74.

Native Countries.	Years Naturalized in each Year.										
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
France	3	2	4	1	2	4	7	2	3	2	2
Belgium	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Holland	...	2	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	1
Austria	...	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	2	...
Prussia	28	34	27	12	23	15	19	13	15	21	21
Other German States	59	50	40	25	44	33	26	52	33	44	24
Italy	...	2	4	1	2	8	1	3	2	2	3
Spain	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Portugal	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	...
Other European countries	45	25	21	7	59	11	11	23	22	29	16
United States	5	1	1	2	5	1	2	...	...	2	4
South and Central American States	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
China	...	6	2	4	...	4	1	4	2	3	5
Other countries	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
	129	133	104	54	154	73	78	97	86	116	83

Electoral Division.

262. The number of districts and members for the representation of the Upper House, or Legislative Council, remains the same as when the Constitution Act became law. The districts are called provinces. Of these there are six, each of which returns five members. A member for each province retires every two years, but is eligible for re-election.

Qualification of members of Legislative Council.

263. The qualification of members and electors of the Upper House was reduced by the Act 32 Vict. No. 334, which came into force on the 1st January 1869. The qualification of a member now is that he be of the full age of 30 years, a natural-born subject of the Queen, and possessed of freehold property in Victoria of the value of £2,500

lute or £250 annual value, above all charges or encumbrances
ting the same. Judges and ministers of religion are incapable of
g elected, as also are criminals.

54. The qualification of an elector is that he be at least 21 years of
a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and be
essed of freehold or leasehold property or be the occupier of pro-
y as a tenant rated in some municipal district or districts within the
vince at not less than £50 a year. Graduates of any university in
British dominions, matriculated students of the Melbourne Univer-
members of the learned professions, certificated teachers, military
naval officers, have also a right to vote at the election of members
the Legislative Council in the province in which they reside.

Qualification
of electors of
Legislative
Council.

55. The number of members of the Lower House, or Legislative
embly, was increased on the 17th December 1858, by Act 22 Vict.

Number of
members of
Legislative
Assembly.

64, from 60, as named in the Constitution Act, to 78, who are
rned for 49 districts. Of these districts, 4 are represented by
e members, 21 by two members, and 24 by one member.

56. That part of the Constitution Act providing for a property
lication of members of the Legislative Assembly was repealed on
27th August 1857, by Act 21 Vict. No. 12. The only qualification
necessary for a member is that he be either a natural-born subject
he Queen, or an alien legally naturalized for the space of five years
resident in Victoria for the space of two years, and that he be of
full age of 21 years.

No property
qualification
of members
of Legisla-
tive Assem-
bly.

57. The property qualification of electors for the Legislative
embly, provided for by the Constitution Act, was abolished by the
21 Vict. No. 33. Since then, universal manhood suffrage has
ained so far as this House is concerned.

Universal
suffrage.

58. The number of electors on the roll of the two Houses of Legis-
re at the end of the year under review was as follows :—

Electors on
the rolls.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS, 1874.

Legislative Council ...	...	...	...	...	24,930
Legislative Assembly...	...	...	...	...	146,937

69. At the biennial election of members of the Legislative Council
ch took place in 1874, one province only was contested, and in this
per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. At the general
tion for the Legislative Assembly which took place in the same
r, contests took place in all the districts except nine, and 61 per
t. of the electors of the contested districts recorded their votes.

Proportion of
electors who
voted at last
elections.

70. The voting at elections for both Houses of the Legislature is by
ot, as also is that at elections of municipal councillors.

Voting by
ballot.

PART IV.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Transfer of
real pro-
perty.

271. The system of transferring land, whereby a fresh title from the Crown is given to every purchaser, was inaugurated in Victoria in 1862 by the coming into force of the Real Property Act, and has since been perfected under other Statutes.

Lands under
Transfer of
Land Sta-
tute.

272. All lands alienated from the Crown after the commencement of the Act named have come at once under the provisions of this law, and land alienated prior to its passing can be brought under it, provided a clear title can be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case, the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

Assurance
fund.

273. As the Government takes the responsibility of the title, and may occasionally, notwithstanding every care, pass properties in respect to which claims may arise at some future time, an assurance and indemnity fund, to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment by each person bringing property under the Statute of an amount equal to one halfpenny in the pound of the value of such property. One claim only, amounting to £250, has been paid out of this fund since the first introduction of the system. The balance to the credit of the fund at the end of 1874 was £29,119 1s. 4d., of which amount £23,000 had been invested in Government stock.

Transactions
under Trans-
fer of Land
Statute.

274. The following is a statement of the transactions which took place in connection with the Transfer of Land Statute during the years 1873 and 1874. These transactions are in addition to the supplying of certified copies of documents and maps and the sale of forms :—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE—NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions.						1873.	1874.
Applications to bring land under the Act	...	...	...	...	...	1,149	1,052
Certificates of title issued	...	...	...	...	...	5,646	9,870
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	11,314	12,364
Other transactions	...	...	...	...	...	12,320	13,246
Total	...	...	...	...	...	30,429	36,532

Fees under
Transfer
of Land
Statute.

275. The fee for a certificate of title under the Transfer of Land Statute is £1, and the fee for a transfer, mortgage, or lease is 10s.* The fees received in the Office of Titles amounted to £17,262 in 1873, and to £21,504 in 1874.

* To Friendly Societies, the fees for certificates of title and transfers are reduced one-half.

276. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1874 was 5,482,230 acres, valued at £11,833,674. The land granted and sold up to the same period amounted to 9,932,633 acres. It therefore follows that 55 per cent. of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Act.

Land under
Transfer of
Land
Statute.

277. The number of transactions in Equity amounted to 799 in 1873, and 495 in 1874. The probates issued amounted to 548 in the former and 568 in the latter year, and the letters of administration to 547 and 587.

Transactions
in Equity.

278. The property bequeathed by will and administered to in the two years was as follows :—

Property sworn under—

1873	...	...	...	...	£	1,567,090
1874	...	...	...	...		3,426,470

Probates and
letters of
administra-
tion.

279. The following business was done under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the same two years :—

Divorce and
matrimo-
nial.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL.

					1873.	1874.
					Number.	Number.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage	...	...	...	...	17	14
" judicial separation	...	...	...	...	4	12
" alimony	...	...	...	...	5	9
Decrees dismissing petitions	...	...	...	...	2	...
" for dissolution of marriage	...	...	...	...	7	5
" for judicial separation	...	...	...	...	3	1
" for alimony	...	...	...	...	1	1

280. In the ten years prior to the year under review, 66 decrees were made for the dissolution of marriage, and 22 for judicial separation.

Decrees for
divorce, &c.

281. The duty on estates of deceased persons in Victoria is as follows, except in the case of the widow, children, or grandchildren of the deceased being the persons interested, in which case the duty is reduced one-half :—

Rates of
duties on
estates of
deceased
persons.

Estates not exceeding £1,000	...	...	...	1 per cent.
" £1,000 to £5,000	...	...	...	2 "
" £5,000 to £10,000	...	...	...	3 "
" £10,000 to £20,000	...	...	...	4 "
" over £20,000	...	...	...	5 "

282. The Act* for imposing these duties came into operation in December 1870. The amounts realised therefrom in the four clear years which have intervened since that period have been as follow :—

Amount
realised
from duties
on estates
of deceased
persons.

* Act No. 388, afterwards amended by Act No. 403.

Amount Realised from Duties
on Estates of Deceased Persons.

					£
1871	...	...	...	...	17,069
1872	...	...	...	...	37,643
1873	...	...	...	...	39,026
1874	...	...	...	...	67,998

Fees in
Equity, &c.

283. Exclusive of the above duties the following fees have been collected by the Master in Equity in the past two years :—

FEES IN EQUITY.

						1873.	1874.
						£	£
Equity	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	1,133
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	893	954
Divorce	...	...	...	...	...	124	89
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£2,234	£2,176

Fees in
Lunacy.

284. The following fees have been collected by the Master in Lunacy in the same two years :—

FEES IN LUNACY.

						1873.	1874.
						£	£
Collected on behalf of lunatic patients	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	2,862
Percentage paid into the Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	718	353
Paid into the Treasury on account of maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	2,822	2,830
Fees collected	...	...	...	...	...	69	47
Total	...	...	...	...	...	£4,729	£6,092

Insolvencies.

285. The following have been the insolvencies during the last two years, together with the liabilities and assets of the estates, as shown by the insolvents' schedules :—

INSOLVENCIES, 1873 AND 1874.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	As shown by the Insolvent's Schedule.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
		£	£	£
1873	672	330,337	188,351	141,986
1874	776	543,157	269,130	274,027

Intestate
estates.

286. The intestate estates to which administration was granted to the Curator in 1873 numbered 236, those in 1874 numbered 214. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £31,408 in the former, and £24,242 in the latter year. These values are included in the amounts

given in par. 278 *ante*. The sums received by the Curator on these estates, and others remaining from former years, were £31,542 in 1873 and £30,236 in 1874.

287. The number of persons* taken into custody by the Victorian police in 1874 was 23,856, as against 24,959 in 1873. The following table gives a statement of the numbers taken into custody, and the manner in which they were dealt with by magistrates in 1874, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods :—

PERSONS ARRESTED BY THE POLICE, 1864, 1869, AND 1874.

—	1864.	1869.	1874.
Taken into custody	23,493	24,770	23,856
Discharged by magistrates	7,572	7,730	6,929
Summarily convicted or held to bail...	14,890	16,198	16,233
Committed for trial	1,031	842	694

288. The numbers, it will be observed, are not increasing. In partial explanation of this fact it will be remembered that, notwithstanding the total population has largely increased, persons at the ages at which crimes are generally committed are probably not more numerous now than they were ten years since.†

289. The numbers and proportions of either sex taken into custody in the three years named were as follow. It will be observed that the proportion which females bore to the total arrests was higher at the second period than the first, but that at the third period it was identical with that at the second :—

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED BY THE POLICE, 1864, 1869, AND 1874.

Year.	Numbers.		Proportions per Cent.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1864	19,177	4,316	82	18
1869	19,827	4,943	80	20
1874	19,049	4,807	80	20

* In some instances no doubt the same person was arrested more than once during the year, but as no distinction of such cases has been made in the returns, each arrest has necessarily been treated throughout this part as of a separate individual.

† Males between 20 and 35 years, enumerated at the census of 1871, were fewer by 48,766 than those enumerated in 1861; and females, between 25 and 30 years of age, were fewer by 1,304 in 1871 than at the former period.—See Report by the Government Statist on the Census of Victoria, 1871, pp. 12 and 13; Ferres, Melbourne.

cases of
arrest.

290. The following is a condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made in the same three years :—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1864, 1869, AND 1874.

Offence.	1864.	1869.	1874.
Murder and attempts at murder	40	31	10
Manslaughter	20	36	28
Wounding or poisoning with intent to do bodily harm	58	47	73
Assaults	1,090	1,547	1,643
Rape and indecent assaults on females ...	88	57	49
Unnatural offences and assaults with intent to commit the same	14	22	11
Other offences against the person	102	112	118
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c. ...	287	215	179
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c. ...	220	167	185
Other offences against property	4,133	3,943	3,374
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	86	105	91
Drunkenness	9,344	10,647	10,981
Other offences against good order	5,868	5,676	5,058
Offences relating to carrying out laws ...	837	625	473
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	148	90	73
Offences against public welfare	1,158	1,450	1,510
Total	23,493	24,770	23,856

diminution
of serious
offences.

291. It is satisfactory to find that a diminution has taken place in the number of serious offences, especially murder, rape and indecent assaults on females, and robbery with violence.

increase of
drunken-
ness.

292. An increase appears in the arrests for drunkenness. This may perhaps be due not so much to the greater prevalence of the crime as to the greater vigilance exercised by the police in apprehending drunken persons. The numbers arrested for this offence in 1874 (10,981) were fewer than those in 1873 (11,195).

decrease of
smuggling,
&c.

293. It will no doubt surprise some that, notwithstanding the inducement which the high import duties placed on certain articles might be supposed to offer to smuggling, arrests for that offence and other offences against the revenue were not half so numerous at the last as they were at the first period, and were less by a fifth than they were at the middle period.

age and
education
of persons
arrested.

294. The ages of those taken into custody in the year under review, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1874.

Ages.		Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years	...	...	9	69	421	499
10 to 15	"	...	83	428	195	706
15 to 20	"	...	1	368	877	1,441
20 to 25	"	...	9	674	1,313	2,286
25 to 30	"	...	15	717	1,561	2,681
30 to 40	"	...	61	1,750	3,744	6,567
40 to 50	"	...	29	1,355	3,267	5,589
50 to 60	"	...	18	609	1,497	2,690
60 years and upwards	...	...	10	245	732	1,389
Unknown	...	...	3	3	2	8
Total	...	143	5,813	13,491	4,409	23,856

295. Of those over 15 years of age who fell into the hands of the police, about a fourth could read and write well ; but of these only 1 in 41 was possessed of superior instruction. When the last census was taken all the population over 15 years of age, except about a seventh, were returned as able to read and write. Nearly a fifth of those at the same age arrested, were unable to read. At the census less than a tenth of the population at that age were similarly uneducated. These facts speak for themselves in respect to the connection which has often been alleged to exist between crime and the absence of education.

Education of those arrested, and of whole population

296. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and the persons committed for trial, during the year under review ; and the ratio of those of each country and sect to the numbers of the same country and sect in the mean population brought on to that year, according to the proportions which prevailed at the last census :—

Birthplaces and religion of those arrested.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1874.

Native Country.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportions per 1,000 of the Population.	Number.	Proportions per 10,000 of the Population.
Victoria	2,987*	8·25	104†	2·87
Other Australasian Colonies	1,004	31·88	55	17·46
England	7,494	41·52	206	11·41
Wales	234	32·20	8	11·01
Scotland	2,376	38·47	56	9·07

* Including 84 Aborigines.

† Including 1 Aboriginal.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1874—continued.

Native Country.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportions per 1,000 of the Population.	Number.	Proportions per 1,000 of the Population.
Ireland	7,983	72·32	163	14·77
Other British possessions ...	201	47·27	8	18·81
France	91	70·76	5	38·88
Germany	303	30·66	16	16·19
United States	284	106·69	13	48·84
China	438	22·33	38	19·37
Other countries	448	60·05	22	29·49
Unknown	13	...	...	...
Total	23,856	29·87	694	8·69

Religion.					
Protestants	13,832	23·96	442	7·66	
Roman Catholics	9,286	48·79	204	10·72	
Jews	66	16·57	9	22·60	
Mahometans	37	266·19	...	...
Pagans	442	22·45	37	18·79	
No religion	163	29·71	2	3·67	
Unknown	30	...	...	...

Native
numbers of
different
birthplaces.

297. It is a remarkable fact that, both in 1873 and 1874, more persons born in the United States, in proportion to their numbers in the population, were arrested, than those of any other nationality. The chief causes of arrest were, as in the case of citizens of most other countries, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; still, there were a not inconsiderable number of arrests for more serious offences, and the proportion committed for trial was much greater than that of persons born in any other country. The number of Americans settled in Victoria is but small, and it is not impossible that it is to a certain extent made up of those who, in consequence of their misdeeds, have found it desirable to absent themselves from the country of their birth, and that they conduct themselves no better here than they did at home. In the year under review, next to Americans, the Irish, in proportion to their numbers, contributed the largest number to the arrested; and next to them, the French. In 1873 more of the last mentioned fell into the hands of the police than those of any other country, except the United States. In 1874, Frenchmen were next to Americans in the numbers committed for trial. The remark applied to the latter with reference to the probable reason for their leaving their own country, will perhaps also be applicable to them. Although the proportion of Irish committed for trial was greater than that of either English, Welsh, Scotch, or Vic-

torians, it was less than that of persons of any of the other nationalities. Fewer Victorians, in proportion to their numbers, were taken into custody in 1874, and fewer were committed for trial, than those of any other nationality. This is no doubt mainly due to the circumstance that they embraced a proportionately smaller number of persons old enough to commit crime than any other section of the community. Next to Victorians, fewer Chinese, relatively to their numbers, were arrested, than people of any other country. The Chinese do not contribute many to the ranks of the drunkards, and hence their comparative immunity from arrest. The numbers sent for trial, however, show that they commit their full share of the more serious offences.

298. In regard to religions relatively to their respective numbers, the Roman Catholics contributed more than twice as many to the persons arrested as the Protestants, and nearly three times as many as the Jews. They, also, in proportion to their strength in the population, contribute a third more to the numbers committed for trial than the Protestants. The nine persons of the Hebrew faith, however, committed for trial, compared with their total numbers, furnish a proportion more than twice as great as that of the Roman Catholics. The proportion of Pagans committed for trial is next to that of the Jews. Proportionately to their small numerical strength in the population, the largest numbers arrested both in the past and the previous year were Mahometans. In both cases those arrested were all Lascar seamen, who seem to have a special faculty for falling into the hands of the police. The causes of arrest were the comparatively light offences of drunkenness and insubordinate conduct on board ship, and in 1874 not one of this sect was committed for trial.

Relative numbers of different religious.

299. Subjoined are the occupations of persons of either sex taken into custody during the year. It will be seen that laborers contributed the largest number of arrested males, and next to them contractors, artisans, and mechanics. Only 26 males were set down as belonging to the criminal and pauper classes. These classes, which include public prostitutes, supplied the largest number of arrested females, and next to them domestic servants:—

Occupations of those arrested.

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1874.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.
Government officer	1	...
Others ministering to government, defence, or protection	12	...
Missionary	1	...
Medical men, druggists, nurses, &c.	61	7
Lawyers, law court officers	46	...
Teachers, tutors, governesses...	38	4

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1874—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.
Architects, civil engineers, surveyors	33	...
Actors, vocalists	52	1
Authors, editors, reporters	10	...
Others ministering to art, science, or literature... ..	12	...
Merchants, shopkeepers, dealers, &c.	641	29
Bank official	1	...
Accountants, agents, brokers, collectors	105	...
Commercial clerks	289	...
Others assisting in the exchange of money or commodities	36	...
Hotel, boarding, eating-house keepers, servants... ..	152	12
Tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, barbers, &c....	928	99
Domestic servants	269	676
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	2,627	1
Miners and others connected with mining	1,482	...
Squatters, drovers, station laborers, &c.	137	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants, &c.	699	...
Engaged in land carriage, &c.	616	...
Engaged in water carriage and navigation	1,498	...
Butchers, bakers, and others dealing in food	600	2
Laborers	6,998	...
Miscellaneous pursuits	326	1
Of independent means	7	...
Criminal and pauper classes	26	1,566*
No occupation, unspecified†	1,346	2,409
Total	19,049	4,807

Results of
summary
disposal.

300. The results of the summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year under notice were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES, 1874.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	15	...
" 1 year and under 2 years	155	55
" 6 months and under 1 year	285	164
" 4 months	23	1
" 3 months	627	304
" 2 months and under 3 months	217	58
" 1 month and under 2 months	699	243
" 15 days and under 1 month	81	12
" 8 days and under 15 days	519	177
" 7 days and under	3,612	1,119
Fined	5,651	649
Ordered to find bail	281	65
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	425	242
Otherwise dealt with	388	166
Total sentenced	12,978	3,255
Discharged... ..	5,452	1,477
Total summarily disposed of	18,430	4,732

* Including 1,565 prostitutes.

† Including 803 male and 897 female children.

301. In addition to terms of imprisonment as above stated, whipping formed part of the sentence of six of the males, in five of which cases the offender was sentenced to be whipped once and in the remaining instance twice. In one case the number of lashes ordered was not stated, but the aggregate number in the other five instances was 190. The offender sentenced to be whipped twice was ordered 25 lashes on each occasion; the average to the other four offenders was therefore 35 lashes. Corporal punishment is not often ordered by magistrates, and can only be so, under Statute 35 Vict. No. 399, sec. 33, in cases of "indecent exposure of person" by males over sixteen years of age. In such cases, the offender may be sentenced to be whipped once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench, and to receive any number of lashes not exceeding fifty on each occasion.

302. The result of the commitments for trial in the three years already referred to was as follows:—

RESULT OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1864, 1869, AND 1874.

	1864.	1869.	1874.
Committed for trial	1,031	842	694
Convicted and sentenced	620	507	436
Acquitted	323	256	194
Not prosecuted... ..	88	79	64

303. It thus appears that convictions were obtained in the case of about 60 per cent. of those committed for trial at each of the first two periods, and nearly 63 per cent. at the last period.

304. The following are the sentences passed on those who were convicted after commitment for trial in the year under review:—

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1874.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	2	...
Hard labor for 10 years and under 15 years	8	...
" 7 years and under 10 years	8	...
" 4 years and under 7 years	68	1
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	145	9
" 1 year and under 2 years	83	13
" 6 months and under 1 year	35	11
" 1 month and under 6 months	25	5
" under 1 month	11	1
" awaiting pleasure of the Crown	2	...
Fined	4	...
Otherwise dealt with	4	1
Total sentenced	395	41
Acquitted or not prosecuted	224	34
Total committed for trial	619	75

Whipping
ordered by
superior
courts.

305. Five of the males included in the above statement were sentenced to whipping as well as to imprisonment. Of these, 2 were sentenced to be whipped once, 2 twice, and 1 three times. The total number of lashes ordered was 200, or an average of a fraction over 22 at each whipping. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males over sixteen years of age to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233, for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, or for robbery under arms; and, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where the sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Executions.

306. No criminal was executed during the year under review. This is the first year since Victoria was proclaimed an independent colony that no execution has taken place. In the ten previous years 33 persons were executed, of which the following are the particulars as regards offence, birthplace, and religion. It will be observed that no native of Victoria is included amongst the number :—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1864 TO 1873.

Offence, Birthplace, and Religion.							Number.
Total number executed	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Offence—Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
" Attempt at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Birthplace—Australian Colonies, not Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" England	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
" Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
" Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" France	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" China	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" At sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Religion—Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
" Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
" Pagan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

NOTE.—All the above were males. Only one female has been executed in the colony since its first settlement.

807. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Criminal Sessions. Bourne, and in the Circuit Courts, in the year under review was 322, of which 240 were for felonies and 82 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felonies numbered 155 and for misdemeanors 54. The number of places where courts were held was 10, and the total duration of courts 123 days.

808. Supreme and Circuit Courts were held at the same number of places to try civil cases. Supreme Court Civil Sittings. The number of causes entered during the year for trial was 216, and for assessment of damages 6. The number of causes tried was 153, of which 123 were tried by juries of four and 30 by juries of twelve. All the latter, and all but 2 of the former, were decided. The amount of damages laid was £136,659. Of the verdicts, 107 were for the plaintiff and 38 for the defendant; there were 8 suits, and in 2 cases the jury were discharged without giving a verdict. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £18,208, or less than a seventh of the amount of damages laid.

809. Courts of General Sessions were held during the year at 26 places. General Sessions. The number of such courts held was 84, extending over 148 days and 3 hours. The total number of cases tried was 350; the number of convictions was 228; and the number of appeals was 97. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases on Petty Sessions.

810. The number of places where County Courts were held in the year was 56; the number of courts held was 208, lasting altogether 463 days and 2 hours. County Courts. The number of causes tried was 11,218; the amount sued for was £256,548; and the amount recovered was £96,672, or less than two-fifths of the amount sued for. The total amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £12,204, and the total amount awarded to the defendant was £4,601. These courts have jurisdiction up to £250.

811. Courts of Mines were held during the year at 30 places. Courts of Mines. The number of courts held was 102, lasting for 56 days 5 hours. The total number of suits was 38, and the aggregate amount of value or demand was £8,972. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £234, and to the defendant £82. These courts have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands.

812. Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 186 places during the year. Petty Sessions. The cases of indictable offences brought before them numbered 1,422, in 737 of which the offender was committed for trial or held to bail. The complaint cases summarily disposed of numbered 40,186, in 14,496 of which convictions were obtained. The civil cases heard

numbered 23,328, in which the total amount claimed was £108,400 and the amount awarded was £67,684, or about 62 per cent. of the amount claimed. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases up to £20 and in master and servant cases up to £50.

Writs.

313. Writs were issued during the year at 10 places. The total number of writs issued was 1,741, of which 33 were Queen's writs and 1,708 were subjects' writs. The former were against both person and property, and of the latter 74 were against the person and 1,634 against property.

Gaols and penal establishments.

314. The state of the Gaols and Penal Establishments during the last three years was as follows :—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1872 TO 1874.

GAOLS.

Year.	Number of Institutions.	Average Number of Prisoners.			Number of Cases of Sickness.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Punishments & Offences within the Institution.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
1872	10	642½	234	876½	3,139	24	867
1873	10	624½	238	862½	3,294	21	739
1874	9	621	265	886	3,777	23	663

PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

1872	3	713	...	713	922	8	1,218
1873	3	706	...	706	770	7	1,123
1874	3	708½	...	708½	624	3	1,075

Proportion of prisoners to population.

315. Taking the mean population of the colony during 1874 as 798,688, consisting of 434,073 males and 364,615 females, the average number of prisoners in both classes of establishments throughout the year was 1 in every 501 of both sexes ; 1 male in every 326 males and 1 female in every 1,376 females.

Numbers passing through gaols, &c.

316. The number of persons who were detained in these establishments during the year was 9,842, viz., 8,362 in gaols and 1,480 in penal establishments. It is not possible to determine accurately how many of these were separate individuals ; deducting, however, 2,234, stated to have been transferred from one institution to another, and, therefore, certainly included twice in the total, and assuming that 608 of the remainder had been imprisoned twice in the year, the remainder (7,000), or 1 in every 114 of the population, would represent the pro-

number of distinct persons who had passed some portion of the year in gaol.

The deaths in gaols during the year were in the proportion of 1,000 of the average number of prisoners; those in penal establishments were in the proportion of a little more than 4 per 1,000. The proportion of deaths was rather less than 4 per 1,000 of the total number of distinct individuals (7,000) confined in the gaols during some portion of the year.

By the returns of cases of sickness as applied to the mean number of prisoners confined it would appear as if every prisoner in gaols had been sick the average at least 4 times during the year, and that 88 per cent. of the prisoners in penal establishments had been sick once during the period. Applying the number of sick cases to the estimated number of distinct individuals in both classes of institutions, and assuming the same individual to have been sick only once, it follows that out 63 per cent. of the 7,000 confined in the year were on the sick list during some portion of the period they spent in prison.

In the following table the ages of the population at the last census have been brought on by proportion to suit the numbers of the estimated mean population during 1874, and the numbers so obtained have been compared with the mean number of prisoners at the same time.

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1874.

Ages.				Estimated Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Prisoners per 10,000 of Population.
0 years	...	...	...	243,760	9	•37
5 "	...	...	...	93,526	46	4•92
10 "	...	...	...	56,826	143	25•16
15 "	...	...	...	417,767	384	32•61
20 "	...	...	...	123,557	431	34•88
25 "	...	...	...	94,525	332	35•12
30 "	...	...	...	44,806	161	35•93
35 and upwards	...	...	...	23,921	89	37•21
Total	...	...	...	798,688	1,595	19•97

It will be noticed that after 30 years of age prisoners, relatively to the numbers at like ages in the population, were more numerous at the progressive age period; and that after 60 years of age, one person in the average out of every 269 of that age living was a prisoner during the year.

Subjoined are the birthplaces and religions of the prisoners confined during the year, reduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion to the same proportion as the population.

and religion given as passing through the institutions, to the average number confined, in order that the result may be comparable with the totals of the same nationality and religion in the estimated mean population of the year :—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1874.

Native Country.				Estimated Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Australasian Colonies ...	...	...	...	393,621	299	7·60
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	187,766	555	29·55
Scotland ...	...	...	...	61,757	127	20·56
Ireland ...	...	...	...	110,382	437	39·59
Other British possessions ...	...	...	...	4,252	30	70·55
Foreign countries, not China ...	...	...	...	21,291	82	38·51
China ...	...	...	...	19,619	65	33·13
Total ...	...	...	...	798,688	1,595	19·98

Religion.						
Protestants ...	...	...	...	577,307	931	16·13
Roman Catholics ...	...	...	...	190,324	581	30·53
Jews ...	...	...	...	3,983	9	22·60
Pagans ...	...	...	...	19,688	64	32·51
Other sects ...	...	...	...	1,934	6	31·02
No religion ...	...	...	...	5,452	3	5·50
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Numbers of
each birth-
place and
religion
compared.

322. It will be observed that natives of all the countries shown, except the Australasian colonies, contributed more than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, the immunity of the latter being doubtless to a great extent, if not altogether, due to the large proportion of children included in their numbers. It will also be observed that all sects, except Protestants, were more largely represented amongst the prisoners than the average, and the Protestants much less so ; also, that prisoners of "No Religion," were much fewer in proportion to their numbers in the population than any of those professing some religion.

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions in re-
formatories.

323. The children in reformatories during the year under review numbered 193. All but 10 of these were born in Australia. Of the remainder, 2 were born in England, 4 in Ireland, and of 4 the birth-place was unknown. Protestants contributed 103 to the number, Roman Catholics 89, and Jews 1.

Inquests.

324. Inquests were held on 1,602 dead bodies during the year. In 747 cases death was found to have resulted from natural causes ; in 37 cases, from intemperance ; in 747 cases, from external causes ; in 63 cases, from doubtful causes ; and in 8 cases, a verdict of still-born was

verdict "natural causes," was returned in 47 per cent. of the ten years prior to the year under review, the proportion in which death was found to have resulted from natural causes was less than 45 per cent. of the whole. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths is therefore increasing. Of the 576 deaths set down to external causes in the year under review, 576 have occurred from accident, 9 from homicide, 102 from doubtful causes.

Seven fire inquests were held during the year, as against 10 in the previous year. Inquests are not held upon all the fires which only upon such as appear to require investigation at the discretion of the coroner in whose district they occur. The practice of holding fire inquests is not so common now as formerly. In the last year the average has been 23 per annum. In the previous quarter the average was 124. In 7 of the inquests held in 1874, half, the verdict was to the effect that the fire had been kindled purposely.

Fire inquests.

PART V.—INTERCHANGE.

The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect to those in use in the United Kingdom.

Weights and measures.

The declared values of Victorian imports and exports in 1874, sum being the total value of external trade, and their difference the excess in favor of imports, were as follow :—

Imports and exports, 1874.

Value of imports, 1874	...	...	...	£16,953,985
" exports, "	...	...	...	15,441,109
Total trade	...	...	...	£32,395,094
Excess of imports over exports	...	...	...	£1,512,876

3. The imports exceeded those in the previous year by £420,129, the exports exceeded those in the previous year by £138,655. The excess of external trade over that in 1873 was thus £558,784.

Imports and exports, 1873 and 1874, compared.

4. A statement of the value of imports and exports during each year will be found in the folding sheet at the commencement of this year. A reference to this statement will show that the imports in 1874 have been exceeded in two years only since the first settlement of the colony, viz., in 1854 by £705,066, and in 1857 by £302,224 ; that the

Imports and exports, 1874, compared with former years.

exports also have been exceeded in two years only, viz., in 1856 by £49,651, and in 1868 by £152,991.

Imports and
exports per
head.

330. The following table shows the value of imports, exports, and external trade per head of the mean population during each year since Victoria has been an independent colony. It will be observed that only a very slight difference occurs between the values in the year under review and the previous one, and that the sum of the imports and exports in each of those two years was greater than it was in any one of the four years immediately preceding them :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1874.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.	Value per Head of the Population of—								
		Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851 ...	86,825	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852 ...	132,905	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853 ...	195,378	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854 ...	267,371	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855 ...	338,315	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6
1856 ...	380,942	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857 ...	430,347	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858 ...	493,827	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859 ...	517,226	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860 ...	539,337	27	19	8	24	0	8	52	0	4
1861 ...	541,012	25	0	3	25	11	3	50	11	6
1862 ...	548,450	24	11	10	23	15	6	48	7	4
1863 ...	561,322	25	3	0	24	3	4	49	6	4
1864 ...	589,160	25	8	4	23	11	10	49	0	2
1865 ...	616,375	21	10	2	21	6	8	42	16	10
1866 ...	634,077	23	5	11	20	6	7	43	12	6
1867 ...	649,826	17	19	4	19	11	8	37	11	0
1868 ...	671,222	19	16	11	23	4	8	43	1	7
1869 ...	696,942	19	19	2	19	6	5	39	5	7
1870 ...	709,839	17	10	11	17	11	4	35	2	3
1871 ...	738,725	16	14	2	19	14	2	36	8	4
1872 ...	760,991	17	19	10	18	4	7	36	4	5
1873 ...	780,362	21	3	9	19	12	2	40	15	11
1874 ...	798,688	21	4	7	19	6	8	40	11	3

NOTE.—The statements of imports and exports on which this table was based will be found in the folding sheet at the commencement of the work.

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

331. Nearly half, according to value, of the imports are set down as the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, and more than a third of other British possessions. Upwards of a third of the latter consists of wool from New South Wales which enters the colony at the Murray ports. Nearly three-fourths, according to value of the exports, are the produce or manufacture of Victoria. The following table shows

the value of the produce of the United Kingdom and Foreign States imported, and of the same countries and of Victoria exported :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	11,352,515	73·52
The United Kingdom ...	7,962,642	46·97	1,258,749	8·15
Other British Possessions	6,006,618	35·43	2,098,358	13·59
Foreign States... ..	2,984,725	17·60	731,487	4·74
Total... ..	£16,953,985	100·00	15,441,109	100·00

332. The value of imports from and exports to various countries is shown in the following table. It will be observed that nearly half the imports are from the United Kingdom, and a third from the adjacent colonies, whilst of the exports, about two-thirds are to the United Kingdom, and a fifth to the adjacent colonies :—

Trade with various countries.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	8,369,523	49·37	9,649,397	62·49
Australasian Colonies ...	5,496,776	32·42	3,002,924	19·45
Other British Possessions ...	1,380,481	8·14	2,285,360	14·80
The United States ...	517,823	3·05	486,815	3·15
Other Foreign States ...	1,189,382	7·02	16,613	·11
Total	16,953,985	100·00	15,441,109	100·00

333. The value of imports from the other Australasian colonies was, in the year under review, in excess by £2,000,000 of what it was ten years previously ; but the value of exports to those colonies was less by £1,200,000 at the later period than at the earlier. The increase of imports was almost all from New South Wales, and is mainly due to the wool brought across the Murray from Riverina. Exports, however, to New South Wales fell off by upwards of half a million sterling. Exports to South Australia and New Zealand also diminished. The following table shows the value of imports from and exports to each

Trade with the Australasian colonies.

colony in the year under review and in the first year of the two previous quinquennials :—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1864, 1869, AND 1874.

Australasian Colonies.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1864.	1869.	1874.	1864.	1869.	1874.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	1,999,994	1,639,350	3,952,921*	1,796,006	454,911	1,247,991*
Queensland ...	2,982	8,635	59,540	51,184	13,787	56,389
South Australia...	906,189	301,921	197,712	608,119	266,505	210,433
Western Australia	305	1,043	4,098	27,671	31,240	63,669
Tasmania ...	374,333	296,146	294,511	353,991	359,967	381,589
New Zealand ...	188,413	1,606,996	987,994	1,376,181	1,023,564	1,042,863
Total ...	3,472,216	3,854,091	5,496,776	4,213,152	2,149,974	3,002,924

Trade at
each port.

334. Eighty per cent. of the imports are landed, and 90 per cent. of the exports are shipped, at the port of Melbourne; 12 per cent. of the imports enter at Echuca, that being the chief port on the Murray at which the wool from New South Wales is brought into the colony. Five per cent. of the imports are at two of the other Murray ports, Wahgunyah and Wodonga. In regard to imports all of these ports are before Geelong, which receives little more than 1 per cent. of the whole. Geelong, however, sends away 8 per cent. of the exports, and is the only port except Melbourne at which any export trade of importance exists. The following are the values of goods imported and exported at each port in Victoria during 1874 :—

IMPORTS AT AND EXPORTS FROM EACH PORT.

Ports.				Imports.	Exports.
				£	£
Melbourne	...	...	...	13,542,314	13,961,353
Geelong	...	...	...	236,038	1,274,614
Portland	...	...	...	2,348	2,592
Port Fairy	...	...	...	2,298	1,643
Port Albert	...	...	...	1,189	...
Warrnambool	...	...	...	24,664	13,889
Cowana	...	...	...	969	370
Echuca	...	...	...	2,104,868	77,153
Narung	...	...	...	50,451	5,059
Swan Hill	...	...	...	113,751	3,396
Tocumwall	...	...	...	39,345	939
Wahgunyah	...	...	...	411,191	22,633
Wodonga	...	...	...	424,539	77,467
Total	...	...	...	16,953,985	15,441,109

* Inclusive of Border traffic since the 1st February 1874.

The following were the imports in the year under review and Imports.
first year of the two previous quinquennials, the names of 45 of 1864, 1869,
principal articles being quoted :— and 1874.

IMPORTS, 1864, 1869, AND 1874.

Articles.	Value of Imports.		
	1864.	1869.	1874.
	£	£	£
Oil and slops	186,860	335,642	301,430
and sacks (including woolpacks)...	121,907	101,936	204,831
and cider	335,019	244,566	295,016
... ..	87,443	88,886	128,726
and shoes	572,410	407,273	208,177
s	183,360	195,853	152,279
ing and druggeting	3,287	63,789	65,328
... ..	174,579	176,501	244,614
... ..	58,345	65,920	109,682
s	27,722	475,649	692,778
... ..	128,209	83,082	80,121
... ..	97,698	87,025	121,785
including currants and raisins)	181,897	136,566	128,028
and glassware	93,329	76,397	93,587
... ..	...	61,429	57,822
exclusive of specie)	193	1,415,473	881,717
of all kinds (including rice) ...	954,991	864,404	566,659
lashery and drapery	2,418,483	316,619	369,933
are and ironmongery	366,133	125,118	87,652
aps, and bonnets	52,876	127,066	120,003
skins, and pelts	4,968	21,409	85,912
... ..	52,729	88,890	55,000
r	9,232	158,216	150,983
and steel	390,860	391,547	564,173
dry	73,440	50,585	55,692
r and leatherware	18,764	47,717	119,701
piece goods	5,192	78,498	52,133
ock	215,881	712,333	1,178,583
ery	68,447	75,745	104,024
y and Government stores ...	...	37,194	332,299
and screws	60,156	67,360	50,910
all kinds	198,974	278,845	255,654
... ..	121,994	109,843	58,453
and stationery	244,916	209,873	235,292
... ..	68,055	228,952	323,609
... ..	980,992	292,753	186,797
... ..	484,702	347,110	517,723
and molasses	638,286	948,982	1,081,048
... ..	519,287	500,140	490,998
r	318,122	274,497	478,403
o, cigars, and snuff	728,477	223,302	278,060
and utensils	42,268	91,145	78,483
... ..	261,642	135,223	170,779
... ..	542,730	67,126	2,026,477
ens	191,551	1,110,493	1,096,870
her articles	2,688,409	1,912,018	2,015,761
Total Imports	14,974,815	13,908,990	16,953,985

ports,
1864, 1869,
and 1874.

336. The exports during the same years were as follow, the names of 33 articles being distinguished :—

EXPORTS, 1864, 1869, AND 1874.

Articles.	Value of Exports.		
	1864.	1869.	1874.
	£	£	£
Apparel and slops	83,781	75,225	174,996
Black sand	7,360	17,566	5,300
Bones and bonedust	3,894	14,208	10,911
Books	31,725	18,034	27,753
Boots and shoes	97,695	43,864	77,357
Coffee	24,395	23,922	39,240
Drapery	491,806	347,812	163,075
Flour and biscuit	123,152	28,336	60,213
Gold (exclusive of specie)	6,206,237	6,804,179	4,053,288
Grain of all kinds	70,269	52,678	70,050
Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware)	82,681	50,522	96,328
Hides	94,551	19,472	3,923
Horns and hoofs	2,477	1,575	3,783
Leather and leatherware	55,204	110,432	194,479
Live stock	216,687	80,540	113,151
Machinery	50,510	45,900	48,063
Oil	67,072	62,545	64,884
Potatoes	43,568	33,711	40,891
Provisions, preserved	5,279	80,835	176,013
" salted	49,904	13,268	6,614
Skins and pelts	9,074	40,989	53,070
Soap	11,009	16,022	6,685
Specie, gold	1,029,872	684,819	1,354,751
" silver	3,806	7,000	5,050
Spirits	96,125	237,549	148,448
Stationery	26,883	32,338	47,283
Sugar	127,313	137,562	277,354
Tallow	60,230	237,084	199,564
Tea	209,530	167,846	238,749
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	307,832	139,525	171,663
Wine	76,427	50,536	56,514
Wool	3,250,128	3,363,075	6,373,676
Woollens and woollen piece goods	26,317	29,305	71,621
All other articles	855,591	396,080	1,005,764
Total Exports	13,898,384	13,464,354	15,441,109

tranship-
ments.

337. The goods laden on vessels arriving in Victoria and transhipped elsewhere without being landed are not included in the accounts of imports and exports. The following are the values of such goods during each of the last five years. The amount in 1874 was much higher than in former years, in consequence of heavy transshipments which took place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *via* Point de Galle, the terminus of which is Melbourne :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1875.

Value of Transhipments.				
1870	...	...	...	£1,145,882
1871	...	...	...	1,191,169
1872	...	...	...	1,292,656
1873	...	...	...	1,827,842
1874	...	...	...	3,527,461

338. The Customs revenue during 1874 shows a slight falling off Customs receipts. under the head of Import Duties as compared with that of the previous year, but a considerable increase upon that of 1872. The following are the returns for the three years :—

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1872 TO 1874.

Head of Receipt.				Year ended 31st December.		
				1872.	1873.	1874.
				£	£	£
Import duties	...	...	...	1,615,052	1,798,040	1,779,288
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria*	...	...	...	33,172	32,161	32,833
Ports and harbors	...	...	...	16,727	19,798	19,954
Fees	...	...	...	7,074	6,532	6,321
Fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	349	437	168
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,962	7,648	9,648
Total	...	...	...	1,678,336	1,864,616	1,848,212

339. In addition to the Customs revenue, pilotage rates amounted Pilotage. to £16,886 in 1872, to £20,962 in 1873, and to £21,585 in 1874.

340. The value of dutiable goods exported for drawback has in- Drawbacks. creased over 60 per cent., and the amount paid as drawback has more than doubled in the last three years. The following are the figures :—

DRAWBACKS, 1872 TO 1874.

Year.				Value of Goods exported for Drawback.	Amount of Drawback paid.
				£	£
1872	...	...	...	461,559	29,083
1873	...	...	...	522,752	43,685
1874	...	...	...	753,033	62,895

341. The number of ships entered and the number cleared were Vessels entered and cleared. slightly lower in the year under review than in either 1872 or 1873. The tonnage, however, and the numbers comprised in the crews, both increased.

* This line includes, in addition to duties on Victorian spirits collected by the Customs, some such duties which are paid direct to the Treasury.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1872 TO 1874.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472

nationality
of vessels.

342. Nearly three-fifths of the tonnage of vessels engaged in the Victorian trade is colonial ; about a third is English ; and rather more than a fifteenth is foreign. The following is a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of colonial, British, and foreign vessels which entered and cleared at Victorian ports in the year under review :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,714	449,463	23,915	1,738	455,330	23,878
British ...	289	269,489	11,488	281	274,391	11,088
Foreign ...	97	58,158	1,431	103	62,788	1,506
Total ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472

foreign
vessels.

343. Of foreign ships entered at and cleared from Victorian ports in 1874 the largest number belonged to the United States, the next largest to France, and the next to Germany. The number belonging to each country was as follows :—

FOREIGN VESSELS.

Country.					Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.
United States ...	...	...	...	...	38	41
France...	...	...	...	...	23	26
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	14	16
Sweden ...	...	...	...	...	6	7
Norway ...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Denmark ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Hawaii ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Peru ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	97	103

crews, and
proportion
of tonnage.

344. According to the following figures colonial vessels appear to be the best manned in proportion to their tonnage, British vessels next, and

and vessels much the worst. With regard to the first-mentioned, it however, be borne in mind that, a much larger proportion of them steamers, they would, of necessity, have larger crews than either others :—

Colonial vessels had 1 man to	19 tons
British " "	24 "
Foreign " "	41 "
All " "	21 "

1. A glance at the "Shipping" columns in the folding sheet at the commencement of this work will show that the tonnage in 1874 was exceeded in one year only since the first settlement of the colony, viz., 1854, the third year after that in which gold was discovered.

Tonnage in 1874 exceeded only in one year

2. In the year under notice, only about 1 per cent. of the tonnage arrived in ballast, but upwards of 34 per cent. of the tonnage cleared left in ballast.

Vessels in ballast.

3. About four-fifths of the vessels, and a much larger proportion of the tonnage are entered and cleared at the port of Melbourne. Next to Melbourne, most shipping is entered and cleared at the ports of Echuca and Swan Hill, on the River Murray; and after these at Geelong. The following are the ports in Victoria, and the amount of shipping entered and cleared at each port in 1874 :—

Vessels at each port.

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1874.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	1,627	699,351	1,638	703,958
Geelong	64	15,731	71	25,191
Swan Hill	4	820	6	1,192
Port Phillip	13	1,388	10	764
Port Albert	4	321	8	772
Port Phillip	30	4,725	36	6,629
Port Phillip	3	173	4	380
Port Phillip	185	26,509	179	25,531
Port Phillip	103	18,817	103	18,817
Port Phillip	26	2,245	26	2,245
Port Phillip	41	7,030	41	7,030
Total	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509

4. More than three-fifths of the tonnage coming to Victoria is that of vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade; about a fifth is that of vessels from the United Kingdom. Vessels in the intercolonial trade represent over five-sevenths, and vessels from the United Kingdom more than a ninth of the tonnage outwards. The following

Vessels from and to various countries.

table shows the number and tonnage of vessels from and to the United Kingdom, the Australasian Colonies and other British Possessions, the United States and other foreign countries during 1874 :—

VESSELS FROM AND TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries from which Entered and for which Cleared.	Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
The United Kingdom ...	143	168,795	72	90,174
Australasian Colonies ...	1,722	483,061	1,893	576,306
Other British Possessions	100	52,066	80	59,648
The United States ...	39	30,744	35	38,285
Other Foreign States ...	96	42,444	42	28,196
Total ...	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509

vessels built
and regis-
tered.

349. Victoria has, up to the present time, made but slight efforts to become a ship-building country. Five vessels only—viz., 3 steamers, 1 barque, and 1 schooner, measuring in the aggregate no more than 1,083 tons—were built in 1874. In the same year 4 steamers and 40 sailing vessels, of 12,522 tons burden, and carrying 389 men, were registered.

vessels on
the register.

350. The vessels on the register at the end of 1874 numbered 429, viz., 47 steamers and 382 sailing vessels. The total tonnage amounted to 70,696, and the crews to 3,229.

lighters and
boats.

351. The lighters licensed in the year under review numbered 149, and the boats 462. The former were employed in the conveyance of goods. Of the latter, 2 were used in the whale fishery, 6 in oyster fishing, and 454 for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

postal
turns.

352. A satisfactory increase in the business of the Post Office has taken place during the past year, as will be seen by the following figures. It should be mentioned that the income and expenditure includes that of the Electric Telegraph, which is incorporated with the Post Office, and the expenditure does not include the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom :—

POSTAGE, 1873 AND 1874.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			Income.	Expenditure.
		Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.		
1873 ...	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	707,316	£ 191,357	£ 260,312
1874 ...	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	1,269,822	194,339	288,574
Increase	38	1,263,803	786,911	562,506	2,982	28,262

353. Money Order Offices in connection with the Post Office had ^{Money orders.} been established in 216 places within the colony up to the end of 1874. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favor of Victoria and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania. The increase of business during the year is shown in the following table :—

MONEY ORDERS, 1873 AND 1874.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
			£		£
1873 ...	204	113,135	341,962	109,048	348,019
1874 ...	216	119,542	347,076	116,418	379,748
Increase ...	12	6,407	5,114	7,370	31,729

354. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between nearly ^{Electric telegraphs.} 150 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with those of the adjacent colonies, with a submarine cable to Tasmania, and with a transcontinental line to Europe. Over five hundred miles of wire were added during the year to the previously established lines, but notwithstanding this a slight falling off took place in the business, as will be seen by the following figures :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, 1873 AND 1874.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.			Amount received.
			Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	
						£
1873 ...	135	3,928	593,848	124,319	718,167	45,323
1874 ...	148	4,464	579,795	121,285	701,080	42,825
Increase	13	536	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	14,053	3,034	17,087	2,498

355. Railways in Victoria have been constructed upon a gauge of ^{Railways.} 5 ft. 3 in.,* and, with the exception of three short lines connecting the metropolis with certain of its suburbs, are all in the hands of the Government. The suburban lines in question are the property of a

* The national gauge of South Australia is the same as that of Victoria, but that of New South Wales is 4 ft. 8½ in.

private company; but this has been found to be objectionable on many grounds, and negotiations have taken place on more than one occasion with a view to their being purchased by the State. The following table shows the length and cost of all the lines existing in 1874. The return on the Government railways are brought down to the 30th June of that year, and those of the private railways to the end of the year :—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH AND COST, 1874.

Name of Railway.	Length of Line.		Total Cost (not including Rolling Stock).	Average per M. of Exp- ense
	Proposed Total Length.	Extent opened.		
	miles.	miles.	£	£
<i>Government Lines.*</i>				
Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Echuca...	156½	156½	10,294,420	23½
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat ...	91½	91½		
Williamstown Branch ...	6	6		
Melbourne and North-Eastern ...	187	187	405,951†	...
Ballarat and Ararat ...	57	...		
Castlemaine and Dunolly ...	47½	...		
Ballarat and Maryborough ...	42½	...	10,777†	...
Others ...	380	...		
<i>Private Lines.</i>				
Melbourne, Sandridge, and St. Kilda ...	17	17	862,304	50½
Melbourne, Windsor, and Brighton...				
Melbourne and Hawthorn ...				
Total ...	984½	457½	11,573,452	24½

Rolling
stock.

356. The amount of rolling stock and its total cost were as follows in 1874 :—

ROLLING STOCK, 1874.

	Number of each kind of Rolling Stock.						Total Rolling Stock
	Loco- motives.	First-class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third-class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
Government lines	106	91	69	150	1,491	131	846
Private lines ...	16	77	15	...	202	12	135
Total ...	122	168	84	150	1,693	143	981

* The Government railway statistics are made up to the 30th June of each year. The Report for Railways has, however, furnished the following figures respecting the length of Government lines on the 31st December 1874 :—Extent opened, 568 miles; in course of construction, 63 miles; further extent authorized, 316 miles.

† Cost of portion constructed up to 30th June 1874.

357. The passenger rates on Government lines vary from 1d. to 2d. Passenger rates on railways. per mile, the average being about 1½d. On private lines the passenger rates range from 1d. to 1½d. per mile.

358. A considerable increase took place in the distance travelled on Distance travelled on railways. Government and on private lines in 1874 as compared with that in 1873, as will be seen by the following figures :—

DISTANCE TRAVELLED ON RAILWAYS, 1873 AND 1874.

Year.			Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.
			miles.	miles.	miles.
1873	...	...	1,354,131	412,586	1,766,717
1874	...	...	1,667,124	442,103	2,109,227
Increase	...	...	312,993	29,517	342,510

359. The passenger and goods traffic in the same two years is compared as follows. Traffic on railways. An increase will be observed in all the items except the weight of goods carried on private lines, which shows a slight falling off :—

TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS, 1873 AND 1874.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED.

Year.			Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.
1873	...	...	1,720,814½	3,003,233	4,724,047½
1874	...	...	2,039,029½	3,335,812	5,374,841½
Increase	...	...	318,215	332,579	650,794

WEIGHT OF GOODS CARRIED.

			tons.	tons.	tons.
1873	...	...	569,869	233,064	802,933
1874	...	...	681,710	222,960	904,670
Increase	...	...	111,841	...	101,737
Decrease	...	...	...	10,104	...

360. The receipts on Government lines in 1874 were 21 per cent. Railway receipts and working expenses. above the receipts in 1873 ; those on private lines were nearly 8 per cent.

higher. The working expenses on Government lines were 17 per cent. higher, and those on private lines were 6 per cent. higher in 1873 than in 1874. The working expenses on Government lines amounted in 1873 to 45½ per cent. of the receipts, and in 1874 to 44 per cent. On private lines the working expenses in 1873 amounted to 56 per cent. of the receipts, and in 1874 to 55 per cent. The following table shows the total receipts and working expenses on Government and private lines in the two years :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1873 AND 1874.

RECEIPTS.					
Year.			Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.
			£	£	£
1873	...	...	703,728	154,017	857,745
1874	...	...	851,042	165,884	1,016,926
Increase		...	147,314	11,867	159,181

WORKING EXPENSES.					
1873	321,290	86,524	407,814
1874	374,715	91,801	466,516
Increase		...	53,425	5,277	58,702

Wages.

361. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in the year under review, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods. It will be observed that wages were upon the whole higher at the middle period than at the first, and higher at the last period than at either of the others. The rates of wages in country districts are generally somewhat higher than those prevailing in the metropolis. Throughout Victoria the recognized working day for artisans and laborers is limited to eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1864, 1869, AND 1874.

Description of Labor.		1864.	1869.	1874.
<i>Agricultural Labor.*</i>				
Farm laborers	per week, with rations	12s. to 17s. 6d.	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen	... ..	14s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Reapers	... per acre, ..	10s. to 12s.	6s. to 10s.	12s. to 15s.
Mowers	... ..	3s. to 4s.	4s. to 8s.	3s. to 5s.
Threshers	... per bushel, ..	4d. to 5d.	3d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.

* See also paragraph 414 post.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1864, 1869, AND 1874—continued.

Description of Labor.	1864.	1869.	1874.
<i>Pastoral Labor.*</i>			
herds ... per annum, with rations	£30 to £40	£35 to £40	£25 to £50
keepers " "	£40 to £65	£40 to £50	£30 to £50
keepers ... " "	£25 to £30	£25 to £30	£25 to £30
generally-useful men on stations			
per week, with rations	14s. to 18s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
spwashers " "	14s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.
workers			
per 100 sheep sheared, "	13s. to 15s.	10s. to 13s.	12s. to 15s.
<i>Artizan Labor.</i>			
sons ... per day, without rations	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	11s.
terers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	10s.
claylayers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	10s.
penters ... " "	7s. to 9s.	7s. to 10s.	10s. to 11s.
ksmiths " "	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 9s.	10s. to 11s.
<i>Servants—Males and Married Couples.</i>			
ried couples, without family			
per annum, with board and lodging	£50 to £60	£40 to £70	£70 to £90
ried couples, with family			
per annum, with board and lodging	£40 to £50	£35 to £60	£40 to £50
cooks, on farms and stations			
per week, with board and lodging	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	18s. to 25s.
ms—per annum " "	£40 to £50	£30 to £50	£40 to £50
leners " " "	£40 to £50	£50 to £70	£50 to £65
<i>Servants—Female.</i>			
cs—per annum, with board and lodging	£30 to £40	£35 to £40	£40 to £60
ndresses " "	£30 to £35	£30 to £40	£30 to £40
eral servants " "	£18 to £30	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
semaids " "	£18 to £30	£30 to £35	£30 to £36
semaids " "	£12 to £18	£20 to £25	£30 to £35
<i>Miscellaneous Labor.</i>			
eral laborers			
per day, without rations	5s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.
ebreakers			
per cubic yard, without rations	3s. to 4s. 6d.	1s. 10d. to 2s.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
nen ... per month, with rations	£4 to £5	£4 to £5	£5 to £6

62. Prices in Melbourne in the same three years were quoted as Prices.
ow. In country districts the cost of groceries, tobacco, wine, coal,
, is naturally higher, and that of farm and grazing produce, fire-
d, &c., naturally lower than in Melbourne :—

* See also paragraph 415 post.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1864, 1869, AND 1874.

Articles.	1864.	1869.	1874.
<i>Agricultural Produce.*</i>			
Wheat per bushel	7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	4s. 9d. to 8s.	4s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.
Barley "	4s. 3d. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.	3s. to 7s.
Oats "	4s. to 5s. 3d.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.
Maize "	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 4d. to 5s. 1d.	3s. 4d. to 5s. 9d.
Bran "	1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.	1s. 4d. to 2s.	1s. to 1s. 4½d.
Hay per ton	£4 10s. to £7 15s.	£4 to £8 10s.	£4 to £6 5s.
Flour, first quality "	£18 10s. to £28	£11 to £18	£12 2s. 6d. to £15
Bread per 4lb. loaf	9d. to 1s.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 8d.
<i>Grazing Produce.</i>			
Horses, draught each	£25 to £50	£10 to £50	£12 to £36
" saddle and harness "	£10 to £20	£9 to £20	£5 to £40
Cattle, fat "	£2 to £10 10s.	£3 to £14 5s.	£5 10s. to £12 10s.
" milch cows "	£3 to £8	£5 to £10	£5 10s. to £10 10s.
Sheep, fat "	9s. to 22s.	2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	5s. to 20s.
Lambs, fat "	5s. 6d. to 14s.	2s. to 10s.	4s. 6d. to 11s.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	4d. to 6½d.	3d. to 7d.	4d. to 9d.
Mutton " "	3½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 5d.	2½d. to 6½d.
Veal " "	7d. to 8d.	6d.	5d. to 6d.
Pork " "	8d. to 1s.	8d.	7d. to 10d.
Lamb " per quarter	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s.
<i>Dairy Produce.</i>			
Butter, colonial, retail per lb.	9d. to 1s. 3d.	11d. to 2s. 2d.	1s. to 1s. 8d.
" imported, salt, wholesale "	7d. to 10½d.	8d. to 1s. 6d.	4½d. to 5d.
Cheese, colonial, retail "	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s. 4d.	9d. to 1s. 6d.
" imported, wholesale "	7d. to 1s.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.
Milk per quart	6d. to 7d.	6d.	6d.
<i>Farm Yard Produce.</i>			
Geese per couple	7s. to 13s.	7s. to 14s.	7s. to 12s.
Ducks "	5s. to 7s. 6d.	4s. to 7s.	5s. to 7s.
Fowls "	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Rabbits "	1s. 6d. to 5s.	1s. 6d. to 4s.	2s. to 4s.
Pigeons "	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.
Turkeys each	6s. to 15s.	6s. to 12s. 6d.	7s. to 14s.
Sucking pigs "	6s. to 12s.	4s. to 16s.	10s. to 12s.
Bacon per lb.	10d. to 1s. 4d.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	1s. to 1s. 2d.
Ham "	10d. to 1s. 2½d.	1s. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.
Eggs per doz.	11d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 2d.	1s. to 2s. 2d.
<i>Garden Produce.</i>			
Potatoes, wholesale per ton	£3 10s. to £5	£3 to £7	£4 to £4 10s.
" retail per lb.	½d. to 1d.	...	½d. to 1d.
Onions, dried per cwt.	5s. 6d. to 18s.	4s. 6d. to 16s.	9s. to 20s.
Carrots per doz. bunches	6d. to 1s. 3d.	6d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.
Turnips "	8d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 2s. 6d.	6d. to 2s.

* See also paragraph 409 post.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1864, 1869, AND 1874—continued.

Articles.	1864.	1869.	1874.
<i>Eden Produce—continued.</i>			
ries ... per doz. bunches	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 6d.
ges ... per doz.	4d. to 4s.	6d. to 10s.	9d. to 10s.
lowers ... "	2s. 6d. to 8s.	9d. to 4s.	2s. 6d. to 8s.
es ... "	6d. to 1s.	3d. to 1s. 6d.	2d. to 2s.
peas ... per lb.	1d. to 3d.	1½d. to 3d.	1½d. to 4d.
<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>			
luty paid) ... per chest	£5 to £12	£1 10s. to £13	7d. to 3s. per lb.
(in bond) ... per lb.	10d. to 1s. 0½d.	6d. to 10d.	7½d. to 1s. 6½d.
(duty paid) ... per ton	£28 to £52	£25 to £53	£25 to £52
... per lb.	4d. to 5d.	{ £18 to £23 per ton	£16 10s. to £25 per ton
co (in bond) ... "	1s. 2d. to 5s. 9d.	6d. to 1s. 7d.	8d. to 1s. 7½d.
imported ... per ton	£20 to £21	£20 to £28	...
colonial ... per cwt.	29s. to 32s.	29s.	21s. to 29s.
as, tallow ... per lb.	6d. to 8d.	4½d.	4½d. to 4½d.
sperm ... "	9d. to 11d.	9d. to 1s. 0½d.	10d. to 10½d.
... per ton	£2 10s. to £4 10s.	£4 to £5 10s.	£4 10s. to £6 10s.
... "	28s. to 32s.	21s. to 21s. 6d.	35s. to 37s. 6d.
ood ... "	10s. to 12s. 6d.	8s. to 12s.	12s. 6d. to 14s.
<i>Wines, Spirits, &c.</i>			
luty paid) ... per hhd.	£3 5s. to £8 5s.	£4 15s. to £8 10s.	£7 to £9 5s.
" ... per doz.	8s. 6d. to 10s. 3d.	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.	8s. to 12s. 6d.
" ... per hhd.	£5 to £7	£3 10s. to £6 17s.	£5 5s. to £7 10s.
" ... per doz.	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.	7s. to 10s.	8s. 6d. to 13s. 3d.
y (in bond) ... per gall.	4s. to 10s.	5s. 6d. to 8s.	5s. to 10s. 6d.
" ... "	2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d.	3s. 4½d. to 4s. 6d.	3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.
ey ... "	3s. to 4s. 3d.	4s. to 6s. 6d.	5s. to 6s. 6d.
ads ... "	2s. to 2s. 8d.	3s. to 4s. 9d.	3s. 1d. to 4s.
vine ... per pipe	£30 to £85	£20 to £100	£20 to £100
(duty paid) per doz.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.
r (in bond) ... per butt	£36 to £110	£20 to £120	£20 to £120
(duty paid) ... per doz.	40s. to 56s.	20s. to 80s.	20s. to 85s.
... "	15s. to 70s.	11s. 6d. to 100s.	11s. 6d. to 100s.
pagne ... "	30s. to 84s.	30s. to 75s.	30s. to 95s.

3. The weekly rent of a dwelling suitable for a mechanic and his family ranges, in the suburbs of Melbourne, from 8s. to 15s. In other parts it is lower, and in country districts the erection, on Crown lands, of a house of sawn or split timber, with a shingle or bark roof, which can be accomplished at a trifling cost, often enables the man of small means to live rent altogether. In all the large towns, owing to the facilities afforded by building societies and other financial institutions for obtaining advances of money on easy terms, numbers of laboring men possess freeholds of their own.
4. The price of gold is regulated by its purity and other circumstances, which differ in different districts. The price in the year under

Dwellings
for artisans
and labor-
ers.

Price of gold.

review was lowest in the Gippsland district, where gold realized from £3 to £4 per ounce, and highest in the Ballarat district, where it fetched from £3 17s. to £4 3s. per ounce. The mean of the highest and lowest prices in all the districts was £3 15s. 5d. per ounce.

Imports of
live stock.

365. The imports of live stock overland, as recorded by the inspectors of stock, are always much higher than the returns obtained through the Custom-house ; and there is no doubt that the stock inspectors have better opportunities of securing accurate information respecting stock entering the colony by land than the officers of the Customs. The following are the numbers noted by the inspectors in the year under notice :—

STOCK IMPORTED OVERLAND.

							Number.
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,576
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,329
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	771,479
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247

PART VI.—PRODUCTION.

Sales of
Crown land
by auction.

366. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes.* At first it was necessary that all land should be offered at auction before passing into the hands of private individuals, an upset price, according to its value, being placed upon it by the Government. Until 1840 the minimum upset price was 12s. per acre ; it was then raised to 20s. Land which had passed the auctioneer's hammer without being bid for was open to be bought by any one at the upset price. Large blocks of land called special surveys, and a block of a square mile in extent upon each squatting run, were, under certain Orders in Council, exempted from auction, and were permitted to be purchased at £1 per acre.

Special sur-
veys.

Land Act 1860
(34 Vict. No.
117).

367. In 1860 the system was changed, and a law was passed permitting surveyed country lands to be selected at a uniform upset price of £1 per acre, the only exception being where two or more selectors applied simultaneously for one block, in which case a limited auction, confined only to such applicants, was to take place. The successful selector had the option of either paying for the whole of his block in cash or only for half ; in the latter case, renting the other half at 1s. per acre per annum, with the right to purchase at the same rate per acre as

* For much of the information in this and the next four paragraphs I am indebted to the Report of the Honorable the Minister of Lands for the year 1873.

he paid for the first moiety. This Act imposed no conditions as to residence, cultivation, or improvement.

368. Another change was made in 1862. Large agricultural areas were proclaimed open for selection, within which land could be selected at a uniform price of £1 per acre, lot being substituted for limited auction, in the event of there being more than one applicant for an allotment. For one-half of the allotment it was necessary to pay at once; but for the remainder the purchase-money was allowed to be paid by instalments of 2s. 6d. each, extending over eight years. No more than 640 acres could be selected by one person in twelve months. Three conditions, to be complied with within twelve months of the date of selection, were imposed upon selectors under this Act: the first being that the selections be enclosed with a substantial fence; the second, that a habitable dwelling be erected on the land; and the third, that 1 acre out of every 10 selected be cultivated.

Land Act 1862
(25 Vict. No.
145).

369. The next change was made in 1865, when an Act was passed providing that agricultural land could be acquired by payment of 2s. per acre per annum during three years, and by effecting improvements to the extent of 20s. per acre within two years of the commencement of the lease. These conditions having been complied with, the lessee might, at the expiration of three years, if he resided upon the land, purchase his holding at £1 per acre; or, if not, he could require his leasehold to be offered at auction at the uniform price of 20s. per acre, with the value of improvements added in his favor. There was also a clause* in this Act whereby land adjacent to goldfields could be occupied in blocks of 20 acres each without having been previously surveyed.

Amending
Land Act
1865 (28
Vict. No.
237).

370. The operation of the last-mentioned clause was so successful in leading to the occupation of the land, that free selection before survey was the main principle of the next Land Act, which is the one at present in force. This Statute was passed in 1869, and came into operation on the 1st February 1870. Under it 320 acres is the largest amount allowed to be selected by one person. The selection is held under license during three years, within which period the licensee must reside on his selection at least two and a half years, must enclose it, cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally effect substantial improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period is 2s. per acre per annum, which is credited to the selector as

Land Act 1869
(33 Vict. No.
360).

* The 42nd clause. It was framed to meet the demand for the occupation of land adjacent to goldfields. Its operation was gradually extended by regulation to a circuit of thirty miles around goldfields, and the same individual was allowed to hold several 20 acre licenses for the occupation of adjacent land to the total extent of 160 acres. The licensee was bound either to reside on his holding or to fence and cultivate a certain portion.

part payment of the principal. At the expiration of the three years' license, the selector, if he obtain a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he has complied with these conditions, may either purchase his holding by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or may convert his license into a lease extending over seven years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which is also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of this lease, and due payment of the rent, the land becomes the freehold of the selector.

Crown lands sold, 1874. 371. The Crown land sold in 1874 amounted to 531,538 acres, and the extent granted without purchase to 44 acres. Of the former, 49,656 acres were sold by auction. The remainder was selected under the various Land Acts.

Crown lands sold, 1836 to 1874. 372. The total extent sold, from the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1874, was 9,929,388 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 3,245 acres, making a total of 9,932,633 acres.

Crown lands selected. 373. The fee-simple of the whole of this land had passed to the purchaser. A further extent of land, amounting, at the end of 1874, to about 5,650,000 acres, was in process of alienation under the system of deferred payments, and this too, should the legal conditions be duly complied with, will pass away from the Crown in the course of a few years. Then there is land occupied by roads, the sites of towns, State forests, auriferous, pastoral, and timber reserves, and land which is at present useless owing to its mountainous character or to its being covered with mallee scrub, lakes, or lagoons. Deducting the whole of these lands from the area of the colony, estimated at 56,446,720 acres, the area available for selection at the end of 1874 is found to have amounted to nearly 15,000,000 acres. This will be better seen by the following table, which shows the condition of the public estate at that period :—

Balance of public estate.

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	9,932,633
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ...	5,650,395
Roads in connection with the above	779,157
Land included in cities, towns, &c.	231,040
Reserves in connection with pastoral occupation, about ...	350,000
Auriferous lands, about	1,000,000
State forests not included in unavailable mountain ranges	215,100
Timber reserves	306,976
Mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c., about	23,000,000
Area available for selection at end of 1874	14,981,419
Total area of Victoria	56,446,720

374. The amount realised for lands sold during the year was £579,051, or an average of £1 1s. 9d. per acre. Of this sum, only £206,897 was paid during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years under the deferred payment system. The land sold by auction included in the above realised £92,696, or an average of £1 17s. 4d. per acre, and the land sold otherwise than by auction realised £486,355, or an average of £1 0s. 2d. per acre.

Amount realised on land sales, 1874.

375. From the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1874 the amount realised by the sale of land has been £16,786,146, or at the rate of £1 13s. 10d. per acre.

Amount realised, 1836 to 1874.

376. Subjoined is the number of squatting runs and the area of Crown lands embraced therein in the year under review and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods—

Squatting runs, number and area.

				Number of Runs.	Approximate Area. acres.
1864	...	...	...	1,177	30,463,999
1869	...	...	...	1,067	27,703,314
1874	...	...	...	864	24,230,128

377. The effect of the disposal of Crown lands by sale and selection is shown in the diminution of the number of runs, and of their contained area. The falling off of the former was 110, and of the latter 2,760,000 acres in the first quinquenniad, and the falling off of the runs was 203, and of the area 3,470,000 acres in the second quinquenniad.

Decrease in number and area of runs.

378. The average size of runs was 25,884 acres at the first period, 25,964 acres at the second period, and 28,044 acres at the third period.

Average size of runs.

379. The rent paid for runs is fixed in accordance with the grazing capabilities of the land upon the following scale :—Four shillings yearly for each head of cattle and horses the run can depasture, and 8d. for each sheep. In the year under review, the amount of rent received was £125,938, or at the rate of 1·247d. per acre. In the previous year, the amount received was £140,786, or at the rate of 1·308d. per acre.

Rent of runs.

380. The number of runs with purchased land attached was 482 in 1873, and 455 in 1874. The land so attached was 1,959,394 acres in the former and 1,740,911 acres in the latter year, the proportion to each holder at the two periods respectively being 4,065 acres and 3,826 acres. In explanation of the falling off in the purchased land held in connection with runs, it is to be observed that as soon as the Crown lands attached to a run are altogether purchased it drops out of the list of runs and is

Purchased land attached to runs.

considered as a farm. The term "run" is applied to such holdings only as are occupied under pastoral licenses.

Collection of
statistics by
local bodies.

381. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, who, under the Local Government Act (38 Vict. No. 506), are required each year to furnish the Government Statist, on or before the 31st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts, and on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and should they fail to do so they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds.

Instructions
to collec-
tors.

382. The collectors employed by these bodies are supplied with minute printed instructions as to the nature of their duties. By these instructions they are directed to call upon every occupier of purchased land, or land held under any other legal tenure except a pastoral license, provided his holding is of a larger extent than one acre and is not kept merely for ornament or pleasure. At each of these holdings the collector is enjoined to make enquiries as to the nature of the tenure under which the land is held, the number of acres occupied and fenced, the number cultivated with each crop, the produce of each crop, the number of hands of either sex employed, the number and description of farming implements and machines in use, the aggregate value of such implements and machines, the total value of permanent improvements, such as buildings, fences, dams, &c., and the number of live stock of each kind kept. These particulars are inserted by the collector in a schedule, to which the signature of the occupier is obtained.

Statistics of
manufac-
tories, &c.

383. In addition to the agricultural returns, the collectors are supplied with the forms requisite to procure statistics of the flour mills, breweries, brick-yards, potteries, and other branches of manufacturing industry, of the stone quarries, and of the number of private schools, teachers, and scholars throughout their districts. The information inserted in these forms is authenticated by the signature of the proprietor or manager of each establishment, as has already been stated to be the case in regard to the agricultural schedules.

Penalty for
divulging
informa-
tion.

384. Any collector divulging or making extracts from the information he receives, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, renders himself liable to a penalty of Ten pounds.

Land occu-
pied, en-
closed, and
cultivated.

385. The following is a statement of the number of holdings and of the area occupied, enclosed, and cultivated in the year under review, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials :—

HOLDINGS AND LAND* OCCUPIED, ENCLOSED, AND CULTIVATED, 1865, 1870, AND 1875.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Holdings.	Acres Occupied.	Acres Enclosed.	Acres under Tillage.
1865	18,355	6,125,204	5,030,978	479,463
1870	30,214	8,849,486	8,054,623	827,534
1875	38,468	12,264,576	11,281,142	1,011,776

386. It will be observed that since the first period all the numbers have more than doubled, and that since the second period the holdings have increased 27 per cent., the area in occupation 39 per cent., the enclosed land 40 per cent., and the land in cultivation 22 per cent.

Increase in land held and cultivated.

387. The following is the acreage placed under the principal crops in each of the three years already referred to :—

Land under principal crops.

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1865, 1870, AND 1875.

Principal Crops.	Year ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1870.	1875.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
Wheat	125,040	288,514	332,936
Oats	144,303	144,791	114,921
Barley	7,648	28,115	29,505
Potatoes	31,172	41,216	35,183
Hay	85,146	140,435	119,031
Green forage	40,061	102,530	254,329

388. The tendency which exists to breed and fatten stock, rather than to cultivate, will be recognised by the large extent placed under green forage† in the year under review as compared with previous periods, and this whilst the acreage under most of the regular crops has fallen off. With this exception, and a trifling increase in barley, the only crop covering a larger area in 1874–5 than at the previous period was wheat, the land under which increased by 44,000 acres, or about 15 per cent.

Decrease of land under some crops.

389. The produce of the same crops, except green forage, of which no return of produce is made, was as follows in the years named :—

Produce of principal crops.

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1865, 1870, AND 1875.

Principal Crops.	Year ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1870.	1875.
Wheat, bushels... ..	1,899,378	5,697,056	4,850,165
Oats, "	2,694,445	3,761,408	2,121,612
Barley, "	124,849	691,248	619,896
Potatoes, tons	59,828	127,645	124,310
Hay, "	97,731	224,816	157,261

* The holdings and land referred to in this part of the Statistics are exclusive of Crown land held under squatting licenses, except where the contrary is stated.

† Following the principle adopted in the other Australian colonies, land permanently laid down in artificial grasses is considered to be under cultivation, and is included with the extent under green forage. The area so laid down was 26,925 acres in 1864–5, 97,255 acres in 1869–70, and 228,043 acres in 1874–5.

average
produce of
principal
crops.

390. The yields of all the crops were less in the season 1874-5 than those of the same crops in the season 1869-70, and the yield of oats was less than that of the season 1864-5. It may, however, be remarked that 1869-70 was a year in which the yield of all the crops was exceptionally good. This will be noticed by the following figures, which show the average produce per acre of all the principal crops during each of the last 11 years :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1865 TO 1875.

Year ended 31st March.			Average Produce per Acre of—				
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1865	...	...	15·19	18·67	16·32	1·92	1·15
1866	...	...	19·70	22·17	22·29	2·65	·98
1867	...	...	22·25	30·01	30·18	2·74	1·74
1868	...	...	15·72	18·61	20·32	3·29	1·30
1869	...	...	16·28	19·65	15·23	2·21	1·09
1870	...	...	19·75	25·98	24·55	3·09	1·60
1871	...	...	10·10	14·98	12·26	3·27	1·13
1872	...	...	13·45	18·76	20·00	3·22	1·40
1873	...	...	16·51	19·55	20·86	3·45	1·32
1874	...	...	13·58	15·69	19·84	2·86	1·27
1875	...	...	14·57	18·46	21·01	3·53	1·33

Average
produce.
Mean of 11
years.

391. During the 11 years the average produce of wheat was 16·10 bushels to the acre, that of oats was 20·24 bushels, that of barley was 20·26 bushels, that of potatoes was 2·93 tons, and that of hay was 1·30 tons. It will be observed that in the year under review the yield per acre of wheat and oats, although higher than that of the previous year, was below the average, and the yield of barley, potatoes, and hay was above the average.

Proportion of
land under
each crop.

392. Green fodder for cattle in the past season covered fully one-fourth of the land in cultivation; in 1869-70 it covered an eighth, and in 1864-5 a twelfth. Wheat was grown on nearly a third of the land under tillage in the past season, on more than a third in 1869-70, and a little over a fourth in 1864-5. The proportion of oats, potatoes, and hay to the total cultivation has been steadily decreasing at each period. A smaller proportion of the cultivated land was placed under barley in the past season than in 1869-70, but a larger proportion than in 1864-5. These and other results are shown in the following table, which exhibits the proportion of the total land in cultivation placed under each crop in the three periods :—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP, 1865, 1870, AND 1875.

Name of Crop.	Proportion of each Crop to the Total Land cultivated in—		
	1864-5.	1869-70.	1874-5.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
at ...	26·08	34·86	32·90
... ..	30·10	17·50	11·36
y ...	1·60	3·40	2·92
atoes ...	6·60	4·98	3·48
... ..	17·76	16·97	11·76
n forage ...	8·36	12·39	25·14
r tillage ...	9·60	9·90	12·44
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

13. The following figures show a comparison of the principal results in agricultural statistics in the year under notice and the previous year.

Agricultural statistics, 1874 and 1875, compared.

It will be seen that less land was placed under wheat and potatoes in the latter than in the former year, but that all the other items—adding the produce of the two crops covering a smaller acreage—show an increase :—

COMPARISON OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1873-1874.

				As compared with the previous Year—	
				Increase, 1874-5.	Decrease, 1874-5.
ings ...	... number			1,866	...
in occupation ...	... acres			771,031	...
„ cultivation ...	... „			46,783	...
under wheat ...	... „			...	17,040
„ oats ...	... „			3,930	...
„ barley ...	... „			4,172	...
„ potatoes ...	... „			...	3,166
„ hay ...	... „			3,359	...
„ green forage ...	... „			41,260	...
uce of wheat ...	... bushels			97,876	...
„ oats ...	... „			380,161	...
„ barley ...	... „			117,295	...
„ potatoes ...	... tons			14,488	...
„ hay ...	... „			9,863	...

14. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may

Minor crops.

be sometimes grown upon allotments of a smaller extent than one, which the collectors are not called upon to visit. The following must therefore be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain mi crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those cr have been cultivated during the last two years :—

MINOR CROPS.

Nature of Crop.				1873-4.	1874-5
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	...	{	acres	1,143	721
			tons	6,072	3,587
Broom millet	...	{	acres	...	54
			fibre, cwt.	...	254
Buckwheat	...	{	seed, bush.	...	1,000
			acres	6	5
Chicory	...	{	bushels	32	20
			acres	43	100
Clover for seed	...	{	tons	2451	531
			acres	10	...
Cocksfoot for seed	...	{	bushels	60	...
			acres	9	...
Cow Grass for seed	...	{	bushels	240	14
			acres	...	2
Flax	...	{	bushels	...	3
			acres	16	...
Hops	...	{	fibre, cwt.	95	4
			linseed	86	...
Maize	...	{	acres	131	1
			lbs.	83,328	99,6
Mangel-wurzel	...	{	acres	1,959	1,5
			bushels	40,347	24,2
Melons	...	{	acres	1,252	1,5
			tons	14,475	17,8
Mustard (white)	...	{	acres	...	...
			tons	...	...
Onions	...	{	acres	8	...
			cwt.	49	...
Opium poppies	...	{	acres	270	...
			tons	1,165	2,
Pease, beans, millet, and sorghum	...	{	acres	4	...
			lbs.	17	...
Prairie grass for seed	...	{	acres	14,229	16,
			bushels	199,041	317,
Pumpkins	...	{	acres	35	...
			bushels	1,023	...
Rape for seed	...	{	acres	39	...
			tons	105	...
Rye and bere	...	{	acres	3	...
			bushels	220	...
Rye grass for seed	...	{	acres	722	1,
			bushels	7,979	15,
Strawberries	...	{	acres	2,643	3,
			bushels	30,581	35,
Tares for seed	...	{	acres	...	...
			cwt.	...	...
			acres	7	...
			bushels	66	...

MINOR CROPS—continued.

Nature of Crop.						1873-4.	1874-5.
Teazles	...	...	...	acres	...	2	1
				cwt.	...	16	20
Tobacco	...	...	...	acres	...	583	733
				cwt.	...	3,694	6,839
Turnips	...	...	...	acres	...	175	241
				tons	...	1,006	1,901
Vetches for seed	...	...	...	acres	...	5	1
				bushels	...	32	15
Vines	...	...	...	acres	...	5,222	4,937
				wine, galls...	...	562,713	577,493
				brandy, galls.	...	100	148
Yorkshire fog	...	...	...	acres	...	20	...
				bushels	...	300	...

395. Besides the land under these crops, the returns for 1874-5 show 11,083 acres under gardens and 6,317 acres under orchards, as against 9,912 acres under gardens and 6,148 acres under orchards in the previous year. Ten acres under olive trees and 6 acres under mulberry trees were recorded in 1873-4, but no olive grounds, and only one acre under mulberry trees, appear in the returns of the year under review. There is no doubt that both olives and mulberry trees—the latter for the purpose of feeding silkworms—are much more extensively cultivated in Victoria than the agricultural statistics indicate. Gardens, orchards, &c.

396. Land to the extent of 77,989 acres was permitted to lie fallow during the year under review, as against 66,989 acres in the former year. Land in fallow.

397. The different kinds of tenure under which land is held in Victoria, together with the number of acres occupied under each kind during the last two years, are given as follow. In addition to the occupied land shown in the agricultural statistics, this table includes the Crown land held under pastoral licenses :— Land tenure.

LAND TENURE, 1874 AND 1875.

Description of Tenure.						1873-4.	1874-5.
						acres.	acres.
Freehold land	...	...	...	...	...	7,212,041	7,815,994
Purchased land rented	...	...	...	...	...	1,414,221	1,337,180
Crown lands selected, leased, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	2,867,283	3,111,402
Crown land under pastoral licenses	...	...	...	...	...	25,830,641	24,230,128
Total area in occupation	...	...	...	...	...	37,324,186	36,494,704

fresh liers
and tenants.

398. The total area of occupied land of which the purchase had been completed at the respective periods is made up by the sum of the figures in the first two lines of the table, viz., 8,626,262 acres in 1873-4, and 9,153,174 acres in 1874-5. The figures in the first line represent the extent occupied by the proprietors of the land, those in the second line represent the extent let to tenants. The latter amounted to over 16 per cent. of the whole at the first period, and to not quite 15 per cent. at the second period.

leases and
rental of
farms.

399. A return is obtained from the agricultural collectors of the average duration of leases of farms rented from private persons, and the average rental per acre in each district. Taking all the districts throughout the colony, the following are the extreme figures given for the year under review :—

Average duration of leases ... 1 year to 10 years.
Average rental per acre, agricultural land ... 4s. to 30s.
Average rental per acre, pastoral land ... 2s. to 10s.

classification
of holdings.

400. The following is a classification of the holdings throughout the colony according to size, and of the number of acres embraced in and cultivated on each class. This does not include any holdings occupied under squatting licenses :—

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AS TO SIZE, 1874-5.

Size of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	Purchased Land in Occupation.	Land in Cultivation.
		acres.	acres.
1 acre to 5 acres ...	1,567	4,615	2,670
5 " 15 " ...	3,625	31,978	14,088
15 " 30 " ...	3,892	80,366	26,104
30 " 50 " ...	3,355	129,137	35,999
50 " 100 " ...	6,320	454,501	104,684
100 " 200 " ...	7,378	1,033,358	194,539
200 " 350 " ...	8,229	2,317,799	274,633
350 " 500 " ...	1,408	580,823	88,364
500 acres and upwards ...	2,694	7,631,999	270,702
Total ...	38,468	12,264,576	1,011,776

Cultivation
on holdings
of certain
sizes.

401. It will be observed that more than half the cultivation (573,856 acres) was on blocks between 50 acres and 350 acres in extent. About a fourth of the cultivation was on blocks of 500 acres and upwards; but the tillage upon holdings of this class is mainly confined to laying down the land in permanent artificial grasses.

Classification
of large
estates.

402. The maximum extent allowed to be selected by one individual under the present Land Act is 320 acres. This, therefore, appears to be the limit beyond which the Legislature has deemed it inexpedient that estates should be encouraged to reach. According to the agricultural

tics, however, 4,199 estates in 1873-4, and 4,493 estates in 1874-5, ined over 320 acres. The following is a classification of these s according to their respective sizes :—

CLASSIFICATION AS TO SIZE OF ESTATES OF OVER 320 ACRES, 1874-1875.

Size of Holdings.		1873-4.		1874-5.	
		Number of Holdings.	Purchased Land in Occupation.	Number of Holdings.	Purchased Land in Occupation.
acres to	400 acres ...	1,021	acres. 367,678	1,072	acres. 386,490
"	500 " ...	759	342,190	795	357,674
"	600 " ...	456	252,392	536	295,177
"	700 " ...	451	291,435	497	321,067
"	800 " ...	203	153,070	210	158,968
"	900 " ...	141	124,193	156	134,165
"	1,000 " ...	165	162,203	155	148,364
"	1,500 " ...	292	363,252	316	382,394
"	2,000 " ...	127	229,637	154	269,667
"	3,000 " ...	121	311,010	130	329,621
"	4,000 " ...	88	315,952	79	285,891
"	5,000 " ...	46	217,672	53	237,280
"	7,500 " ...	77	482,315	87	539,299
"	10,000 " ...	56	498,848	64	569,140
"	15,000 " ...	74	891,890	69	853,109
"	20,000 " ...	45	757,453	42	737,181
"	30,000 " ...	54	1,312,027	50	1,199,314
"	40,000 " ...	15	505,479	20	683,092
"	1 acres and upwards ...	8	491,589	8	425,652
Total ...		4,199	8,070,285	4,493	8,313,495

03. The following is the average size of purchased holdings in the under review, and at the beginning of the two previous quinquennial ds. It will be noticed that holdings were largest at the first, and lest at the middle period :—

Average size of holdings.

Average Size of Holdings.			
1864-5	...	...	334 acres.
1869-70	...	...	293 "
1874-5	...	...	319 "

04. Holdings between 5 acres and 500 acres in extent are considered e farms, those under the smallest of these sizes being little better gardens, and those over the largest being used chiefly for grazing poses. The average size of farms computed in this manner was as ws, at the same three periods :—

Average size of farms.

Average Size of Farms.			
1864-5	...	...	97 acres.
1869-70	...	...	100 "
1874-5	...	...	135 "

05. The average area in occupation to each person in the colony has n gradually increasing since the first period, as will be seen by the owing figures :—

Area occupied per head of population.

				Average Area in Occupation to each person in the Colony
				10.4 acres.
Average area cultivated by each holder.	1864-5	...	...	12.4 "
	1869-70	...	...	15.1 "
	1874-5	...	...

406. It will be observed by the following figures that the average area cultivated by each occupier was highest at the middle period, is now only a fraction higher than it was at the first period :—

				Average Area Cultivated by each Occupier.
				26.1 acres.
	1864-5	...	...	27.4 "
	1869-70	...	...	26.3 "
	1874-5	...	...

407. The area in cultivation was less than an acre per head of population at the first period, but over an acre per head at the second and third periods. The exact amounts were as follow :—

				Average Area Cultivated to each person in the Colony.
				1.81 acre.
	1864-5	...	...	1.16 "
	1869-70	...	...	1.25 "
	1874-5	...	...

408. The proportion of occupied land in cultivation at each of three periods was as follows :—

				Proportion of Occupied Land Cultivated.
				7.80 per cent.
	1864-5	...	...	9.35 "
	1869-70	...	...	8.25 "
	1874-5	...	...

409. Prices of agricultural produce, in the months of February and March of the year under review, were not, except in the case of so high as in the same months of the previous year. The following are the rates for the principal crops during the last eight years, taken from an average of the returns furnished each year by the collectors throughout the colony :—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,* 1868 TO 1875.

During February and March.				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	H
				per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.
1868	...	...	...	7 3	3 11	4 4	82 0	7 1/2
1869	...	...	...	5 5	4 6	4 11	124 10	11 1/2
1870	...	...	...	4 3	3 7	4 0	75 0	7 1/2
1871	...	...	...	5 4	3 9	3 11	70 0	7 1/2
1872	...	...	...	4 8	2 11 1/2	3 6 1/2	65 6	6 1/2
1873	...	...	...	4 9	3 5	4 1	67 4	8 1/2
1874	...	...	...	5 9	5 6	5 3	118 3	8 1/2
1875	...	...	...	4 5	4 3	4 6	89 0	8 1/2

* See also table following paragraph 362 ante.

0. It will be seen that wheat was highest in 1868, and lowest in 1874; oats was highest in 1874, and lowest in 1872; barley was highest in 1874, and lowest in 1872; and both potatoes and hay were highest in 1874, and lowest in 1872.

Years of highest and lowest prices.

1. The following is an estimate of the value of the crops raised during the year under review. It will be seen that the total amount is £4,400,000:—

Value of agricultural produce.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1874-5.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.	Estimated Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat	4,850,165 bushels @ 0 4 5	1,071,078 2 1
Oats	2,121,612 „ @ 0 4 3	450,842 11 0
Barley	619,896 „ @ 0 4 6	139,476 12 0
Cereals	357,265 „ @ 0 4 6	80,384 12 6
Potatoes	124,310 tons ... @ 4 9 0	553,179 10 0
Green crops	26,481 „ ... @ 5 0 0	132,405 0 0
Hay	157,261 „ ... @ 4 9 0	699,811 9 0
Forage	254,329 acres ... @ 3 0 0	762,987 0 0
Wool	6,839 cwt. ... @ 2 16 0	119,149 4 0
Wine, not made into wine	19,999 „ ... @ 1 0 0	19,999 0 0
Other crops	577,493 galls. ... @ 0 4 0	115,498 12 0
Grass	148 „ ... @ 0 10 0	74 0 0
Other crops	3,510 acres ... @ 5 0 0	17,550 0 0
Grass and orchard produce	17,400 „ ... @ 20 0 0	348,000 0 0
	Total	£4,410,435 12 7

2. The specific weight of crops differs in different districts: thus wheat, during the past year, ranged from 50 lbs. to 68 lbs. to the bushel; oats, from 36 lbs. to 44 lbs.; barley, from 46 lbs. to 56 lbs., maize, from 48 lbs. to 58 lbs. The following are the averages for the whole colony during the past two years*:

Weight of crops.

SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF CROPS, 1874 AND 1875.

Average Weight per bushel of—	1873-4.	1874-5.
Wheat	61 lbs.	61
Oats	40	40
Barley	51	51
Maize	56	55

3. A slight falling off has taken place in the number of persons employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the past year, as follows:

Hands on farms and stations.

The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, maize, oats, peas, tares, and vetches; 40 lbs. for oats, and 50 lbs. for barley. In some of the colonies standard weights are fixed by Statute.

will be seen by a comparison of the results in the following table, which shows the number of persons employed on farms and the number on squatting stations in the last two years. It may be mentioned that only those holdings of which some portion is subject to a pastoral license are considered as stations. All others are set down as farms. The proprietor or manager is included amongst the hands employed in the case of both farms and stations :—

HANDS EMPLOYED ON FARMS AND STATIONS, 1874 AND 1875.

Description of Holding.	Year.	No. of Hands employed.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Farms	1873-4	56,581	25,420	82,001
"	1874-5	56,520	25,231	81,751
Stations	1873-4	5,128	1,546	6,674
"	1874-5	4,638	1,275	5,913
Total	1873-4	61,709	26,966	88,675
"	1874-5	61,158	26,506	87,664

Wages on
farms.

414. A return of the average rates of labor on farms is given below. It will be observed that a decline has taken place in most cases where the employment is permanent, but generally a rise where it is temporary, as in the case of mowers, reapers, and threshers. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted :—

AVERAGE RATES OF LABOR ON FARMS,* 1874 AND 1875.

Description of Labor.			1873-4.		1874-5.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week	...	...	20	3	20	3
Farm laborers, "	...	...	17	2	16	9
Married couples, "	...	...	24	6	23	1
Females, "	...	...	11	4	10	6
Mowers, "	...	...	26	1	30	5
" per acre...	...	...	5	6	5	0
Reapers, per week	...	...	28	8	32	3
" per acre	...	...	13	4	13	9
Threshers, per bushel	...	...	0	6	0	7

Wages on
stations.

415. The rates of labor on squatting stations have not differed greatly in the past two years. The following are the figures made up of averages of the returns furnished by the collectors in all the districts. As in the case of farms, rations are always supplied in addition to wages :—

* See also table following paragraph 361 ante.

AVERAGE RATES OF LABOR ON STATIONS,* 1874 AND 1875.

Description of Labor.	1873-4.			1874-5.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stockmen, per annum	44	6	4	46	13	0
Boundary riders, "				39	6	0
Shepherds, "	36	2	5	35	17	0
Hutkeepers, "	26	1	10	29	6	0
Married couples, "	61	5	10	56	15	0
Females, "	32	5	5	28	11	0
Station laborers, per week	0	16	7	0	17	3
Sheep washers, "	1	0	6	0	19	6
Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn	0	14	1	0	14	4

416. The number of live stock on farms and the number on squatting stations as returned in the last two years are given as follow. The returns are believed to understate the truth, especially those of horses, cattle, and pigs. It will be noticed that, according to the figures, all descriptions of stock on farms, except pigs, have increased, but that all descriptions on stations show diminished numbers :—

Live stock
on farms
and sta-
tions.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS AND STATIONS, 1874 AND 1875.

Description of Live Stock.			Year.	On Farms.	On Stations.	Total.
Horses	...	...	1873-4	160,179	20,163	180,342
	...	...	1874-5	161,398	18,656	180,254
Cattle, milch cows	...	...	1873-4	216,398	13,016	229,414
	...	...	1874-5	228,593	12,544	241,137
" other	...	...	1873-4	506,135	148,214	654,349
	...	...	1874-5	571,526	145,995	717,521
Sheep	...	...	1873-4	5,398,013	5,925,067	11,323,080
	...	...	1874-5	5,694,391	5,526,645	11,221,036
Pigs	...	...	1873-4	155,143	5,193	160,336
	...	...	1874-5	133,747	4,194	137,941

417. As in former returns, all holdings are set down as farms except those of which some portion is subject to a pastoral license. In the case of the latter the entire holding is considered to be a station. It will be observed that a larger number of each description of stock is now kept on farms than on stations. This has for some time past been the case in respect to all kinds of stock except sheep, but the year under review is the first in which the sheep on farms have exceeded those on stations. The following is the extent of land embraced in holdings of both descriptions. It will be seen that the area which supports the smallest quantity of stock, viz., that included in stations, is nearly two and a half times as great as that in farms :—

* See also table following paragraph 361 *ante*.

Land embraced in farms, 1874-5	...	...	...	acres. 10,523,665
" " stations, Crown	...	acres. 24,230,128		
" " " purchased	...	1,740,911	25,971,039	
Total area in occupation	...	...	36,494,704	

Stock to the
square mile.

418. The area embraced in farms is equal to about 16,443 square miles, that in stations to 40,580 square miles, so that the whole area on which stock is kept is about 57,023 square miles. The following is the average number of each kind of stock to the square mile on farms and stations :—

LIVE STOCK TO THE SQUARE MILE, 1874-5.

Description of Live Stock.	Number of Stock to the Square Mile.		
	On Farms.	On Stations.	Total.
Horses ...	9.82	.46	3.16
Cattle ...	48.66	3.91	16.81
Sheep ...	346.31	136.19	196.78
Pigs ...	8.13	.10	2.42
Total ...	412.92	140.67	219.17

Value of
pastoral
produce.

419. The following is an attempt to estimate the value of pastoral produce raised on holdings and land of all descriptions in the year under review :—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1874-5.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter, and cheese, from average number of milch cows kept, viz., 235,275, at £10 ...	2,352,750
Estimated net numbers* of stock slaughtered in 1874—	
Cattle, 263,826, at £8 ...	2,110,608
Sheep, 639,963, at 10s. ...	319,981
Pigs, 56,802, at £3 ...	170,406
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs' value ...	4,347,199
Exports, the produce of Victoria, of provisions, Customs' value ...	180,730
" " tallow, " ...	199,564
" " hides, " ...	3,923
" " skins (exclusive of kangaroo) ...	
Customs' value ...	51,618
" horns and hoofs, " ...	3,783
Estimated value of wool, tallow, hides and skins, &c., manufactured in Victoria, say ...	100,000
Total ...	£9,840,562

* The gross numbers of live stock slaughtered in the year I estimate to be as follow :—Cattle, 70,600; sheep, 1,500,000; pigs, 85,000. Those I have termed the "net numbers" are made up by

420. The number and horsepower of steam engines used on farms and squatting stations in the last three years were as follow. It would appear by the figures that the employment of steam machinery in the furtherance of agricultural and pastoral pursuits is on the decline :—

STEAM ENGINES ON FARMS AND STATIONS, 1873 TO 1875.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Steam Engines.					
	On Farms.		On Stations.		Total.	
	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.	Number.	Horsepower.
1873 ...	319	2,297	39	392	358	2,689
1874 ...	298	2,367	32	314	330	2,681
1875 ...	262	2,051	22	216	284	2,267

421. The value of agricultural machines and implements on farms and squatting stations during the last three years is given in the following table. Notwithstanding that the diminished area held by squatters, owing to the purchasing up of runs, is marked by a falling off in the value of both machinery and improvements on stations, the total result shows an increase of half a million sterling in the last year. Under the head of improvements is included the value of buildings of all descriptions, but not the cost of clearing or cropping land :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1873 TO 1875.

Value of—	1872-3.	1873-4.	1874-5.
	£	£	£
Machinery on farms ...	1,440,226	1,462,460	1,486,558
Improvements on farms ...	9,620,139	9,625,907	10,410,609
Total ...	11,060,365	11,088,367	11,897,167
Machinery on stations...	96,656	98,001	80,751
Improvements on stations ...	1,831,424	2,134,228	1,920,516
Total ...	1,928,080	2,232,229	2,001,267
Total machinery ...	1,536,882	1,560,461	1,567,309
Total improvements ...	11,451,563	11,760,135	12,331,125
Grand total ...	12,988,445	13,320,596	13,898,434

Adding to the gross numbers the increase of the cattle shown in the returns of 1874, as compared with those of 1873 (74,895); also the exports of cattle (1,411), of sheep (16,221), and of pigs (6), and deducting from the same numbers the decrease of sheep as shown by the returns (102,044), and of pigs (22,395); also the imports of cattle (38,080), of sheep (774,214), and of pigs (5,809). I have made no allowance for the value of the increase of horse stock, as a total falling off of horses amounting to 1,613 appears to have taken place. This number is made up by subtracting the exports of horses (3,749) from the imports of horses (5,374), and adding to the difference (1,625) the decrease of horses (88) shown in the returns.

Machine
labor.

422. The prices paid by farmers for the use of machinery have been rising in the last two years, as will be seen by the following figures. These have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors of all the districts during each of the three years named :—

RATES OF MACHINE LABOR.

—	1872-3.	1873-4.	1874-5.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre	0 5 1	0 5 9	0 6 5
Machine mowing, per acre	0 4 8	0 4 9	0 5 3
Machine threshing, per 100 bushels ...	1 3 5	1 3 7	1 4 8

Flour mills.

423. The number of flour mills returned in the year under notice and at the beginning of the two previous quinquennial periods, together with some particulars respecting their operations, is given in the following table. The number of mills has increased by 12 in the last five years, but a proportionate increase is not shown in the other items. It may be remarked that the returns showing the grain operated upon and flour and meal made are known to be under the mark at all the periods :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1865, 1870, AND 1875.

Flour Mills.	1864-5.	1869-70.	1874-5.
Number using steam	80	138	149
Number using water	12	11	13
Number using wind... ..	1	...	...
Amount of horsepower	1,691	2,846	2,835
Number of pairs of stones	265	458	485
Number of hands employed	469	720	749
Bushels of wheat operated upon ...	2,206,576	5,316,083	5,371,866
Bushels of other grain operated upon ...	118,846	135,509	233,150
Tons of flour made	49,032	116,783	114,929
Tons of meal made	5,797	7,908	2,664
Value of machinery and plant	*£197,850	£238,385	£224,650
Value of lands †	}*£234,305 {	£60,780	£58,388
Value of buildings		£244,955	£206,625

Breweries.

424. The following particulars were obtained from breweries at the same periods. The returns of the year under review, as compared with those made five years previously, show a falling off in nearly all the

* These values are for the year 1865-6. The values were not given in the returns for the previous year.

† Some of the mills stand upon Crown lands, and in these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given. Six mills in 1874-5 were upon Crown lands.

There is no doubt that the truth is understated at all the periods as to the quantity of the different descriptions of material used in beer made:—

BREWERIES, 1865, 1870, AND 1875.

Breweries.	1864-5.	1869-70.	1874-5.
Number	74	119	107
Employed	495	955	925
Employed	214	670	663
Waggonage	390	390	364
—d—lbs.	3,620,964	11,586,245	8,816,864
—bushels	320,938	931,825	670,928
—l—lbs.	459,452	908,232	988,863
—gallons	6,179,712	14,041,157	13,653,531
Machinery and plant ...	*£101,134	£211,269	£159,313
Lands †	£132,932	£58,365	£65,846
Buildings	£132,932	£223,787	£211,784

Statistics of stone quarries were not collected until 1867-8. ^{Stone quarries.} Following are the returns obtained in that year and at the two next periods for which other returns have been given. It will be observed that, although more quarries are in work, more hands are employed, and more stone is raised, the value of the stone is not so great as it was five years since:—

STONE QUARRIES, 1868, 1870, AND 1875.

Stone Quarries.	1867-8.	1869-70.	1874-5.
Number	62	106	172
Horses—number	1	2	5
Horses—horsepower ...	3	58	56
Employed	271	677	1,009
Raised—cubic yards ...	112,120	267,135	344,617
Raised "	1,280	350	3,900
Raised "	50	5,200	12,660
Flagging raised " ...	...	7,534	1,290
Stone raised	£42,974	£108,169	£81,388
Machinery and plant ...	£4,584	£24,950	£16,704
Lands †	£5,810	£7,880	£14,588
Buildings	£583	£1,755	£3,302

Returns of brick-yards and potteries were first obtained apart ^{Brick-yards and potteries.} from the general returns of manufactures in 1867-8; the figures are given for that year, for 1869-70, and for the year under

*Values are for the year 1865-6. The values were not given for the previous year.
 †Areas in this line apply to purchased lands only. Three of the breweries in 1874-5, and a number in the other years, were on Crown lands.
 In the stone quarries in 1874-5, and a certain number in the other years, were on Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

review. It will be noticed that an increase is shown in all the items except pottery between the first and second periods, and in all, except the establishments using manual labor only, between the second and third periods. The value of pottery manufactured was, however, greater in 1867-8 than at either of the subsequent periods :—

BRICK-YARDS AND POTTERIES, 1868, 1870, AND 1875.

Brick-yards, &c.	1867-8.	1869-70.	1874-5.
Number using steam	5	7	12
Number using horsepower	61	111	121
Number using manual labor only	107	175	163
Amount of horsepower	127	201	342
Machines for tempering or crushing clay	82	147	184
Machines for making bricks or pottery	38	27	77
Hands employed	782	1,186	1,271
Number of bricks made	46,459,000	79,630,000	83,337,000
Value of bricks made	£88,511	£157,875	£164,266
Value of pottery made	£27,925	£10,988	£24,802
Value of machinery and plant	£19,748	£29,596	£45,785
Value of lands *	£28,491	£42,507	£52,251
Value of buildings	£17,027	£30,763	£53,858

Manufac-
tories,
works, &c.

427. Returns of manufactories and works other than those already named are given in the following table. The manufactories are all extensive establishments, and it will be seen that nearly half of them use steampower. Mere shops at which some manufacturing business is carried on are not taken account of :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &C., 1865, 1870, AND 1875.

Manufactories, Works, &c.	1864-5.†	1869-70.	1874-5.
Number using steam	189	481	683
Number using water	15	10	15
Number using wind	1	1	4
Number using horse	62	106	139
Number using manual labor only	271	375	704
Amount of horsepower	2,807	6,281	8,766
Hands employed, males	5,831	12,739	20,443
Hands employed, females	201	3,341	4,649
Value of machinery and plant	£1,042,042‡	£2,271,252	£3,330,363
Value of lands || ... ..	£561,433‡	£446,366	£798,595
Value of buildings		£770,408	£1,591,362

* The figures in this line apply to purchased lands only. Eighty-seven of the brick-yards in 1874-5, and a certain number in the other years, were on Crown lands.

† One hundred and thirteen brick-yards and potteries are included in this column. In the other years these establishments are not included, but are shown in a separate table.

‡ These values are for the year 1865-6, and include the value of 161 brick-yards and potteries. The values were not given for the previous year.

|| One hundred and ninety-nine manufactories in 1874-5, and a certain number in the other years were on Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land has been given.

The manufactories and works of all kinds, including flour mills, brick-yards, and potteries, in addition to those of which is made in the above table, are classified as follow for the

List of man
factories, &

iods:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &c.,* 1865, 1870, AND 1875.

Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments.		
	1864-5.	1869-70.	1874-5.
<i>Books and Stationery.</i>			
book manufactories, manufacturing			
rs	1	10	16
stablishments (steam)	7	20	30
<i>Musical Instruments.</i>			
lding establishments	1	2	1
manufactories	4	7	9
<i>Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>			
ral implement manufactories ...	16	29	44
anufactories ... ..	...	...	1
orks ... ..	...	1	4
achine manufactories	10	27	46
ts of precision manufactories ...	...	...	1
achine manufactories	1	...	...
strument manufactories	2	...	...
<i>Carriages and Harness.</i>			
gon, &c., manufactories † ...	...	2	96
rnness manufactories ... ..	...	...	16
e, &c., manufactories ... ..	...	...	4
ufactories ... ..	...	2	4
<i>Ships and Boats.</i>			
builders	19	14	13
ocks ... ..	...	...	1
ocks ... ..	...	7	2
ps	2	...	5
g establishments	1	...	...
<i>Furniture.</i>			
manufactories ... ..	...	6	5
orks (steam)	1	3	5
et manufactories ... ..	...	3	3
lass manufactories ... ..	...	2	4

carries not being manufactories are not included in this table, but it embraces all other
ks at which the operations are of a sufficiently extensive character to warrant their being
l.

live establishments only are taken account of. In several cases steampower was used.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &C., 1865, 1870, AND 1875—continued.

Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments.		
	1864-5.	1869-70.	1874-5.
<i>Chemicals.</i>			
Blue manufactories	2	...	...
Chemical works	3	3	8
Dye works	6	11	16
Essential oil manufactories ... ..	...	2	4
Fuze manufactories ... ..	...	1	1
Gun-cotton manufactories ... ..	...	...	1
Ink, blacking manufactories ... ..	...	...	7
Match (vesta) manufactories ... ..	...	...	1
Powder (blasting) manufactories ... ..	...	...	4
Salt works	2	3	5
Tar distilling—asphalte works	1	1	1
<i>Textile Fabrics.</i>			
Woollen materials, cloth, manufactories ... ..	...	2	6
<i>Dress.*</i>			
Boot manufactories ... ..	...	16	42
Clothing manufactories	1	37	43
Fur manufactories ... ..	...	...	2
Hat, cap manufactories	1	8	14
Oilskin, waterproof clothing manufactories ... ..	...	...	4
<i>Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Bag and sack manufactories ... ..	...	1	...
Jute manufactories ... ..	...	...	1
Oilcloth manufactories ... ..	...	...	1
Rope, twine works	3	9	15
<i>Animal Food.</i>			
Cheese manufactories ... ..	...	...	7
Meat-curing establishments	2	11	21
Oyster culture	1	...	...
<i>Vegetable Food.</i>			
Biscuit manufactories	9	7	8
Confectionery works ... ..	...	4	6
Flour mills	93	149	161
Jam manufactories ... ..	...	4	8
Macaroni works ... ..	...	...	1
Maizena, oatmeal, and starch manufactories	1	2	3
Rice mills ... ..	...	3	1

* None but extensive establishments are taken account of. Every bootmaker's, tailor's, dress-maker's, and almost every hatter's shop may be called a manufactory, but no attempt has been made to enumerate such places.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &C., 1865, 1870, AND 1875—continued.

Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments.		
	1864-5.	1869-70.	1874-5.
<i>Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c., works	51	108	123
... ..	74	119	107
chocolate, spice works	3	8	10
mills	...	...	1
... ..	1	6	4
... ..	4	16	18
... ..	1	...	3
... ..	1	1	2
cigar, snuff manufactories	10	9	12
works	1	...	3
<i>Animal Matters.</i>			
own establishments	4	27	25
... ..	9	16	14
... ..	1	2	6
... ..	...	...	3
... ..	...	...	2
eries, woolwashing establishments	22	37	47
... ..	2	1	2
... ..	...	4	9
fancy leather manufactories	...	...	1
... ..	20	31	43
... ..	36	54	87
<i>Vegetable Matters.</i>			
akers	...	...	5
... ..	...	...	6
... ..	...	1	1
ting, corn-crushing works (steam,	...	...	...
or water power)	5	129	185
... ..	...	2	14
... ..	...	1	4
... ..	...	...	1
, framing, turning, and saw mills	84	126	172
... ..	...	1	1
... ..	...	2	...
... ..	...	1	1
... ..	...	1	1
... ..	...	...	5
<i>Coal.</i>			
ing works	1	...	...
... ..	9	11	14
<i>Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
... ..	113	293	296
... ..	...	...	2
... ..	...	2	3
... ..	...	2	2
... ..	20	31	27
... ..	...	...	17
... ..	2	...	3
... ..	...	2	6

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, &C., 1865, 1870, AND 1875—continued.

Description of Manufactory.	Number of Establishments		
	1864-5.	1869-70.	1874.
<i>Water.</i>			
Ice manufactories	1	1	1
Water works	1	5	4
<i>Metals.</i>			
Antimony smelting works ... ..	...	1	4
Bell foundries ... ..	...	...	1
Die sinking, medal, button manufactories	2	...	...
Electroplate works ... ..	...	...	1
Fireproof safe manufactories ... ..	...	3	1
Goldsmiths and jewellers (manufacturing) ... ..	...	...	9
Iron and tin works ... ..	...	10	24
Iron, brass, and copper foundries	33	57	65
Lead works	1	2	2
Metal refineries	1	...	...
Tin smelting works ... ..	...	1	2
Type foundries	1	1	...
Wire working establishments	1	...	3
Total	705	1,534	2,109

Summary of
manufac-
tories, &c.

429. The following is a summary of the number of manufactories and works of all kinds, and of the hands employed therein, at the three periods; also of the amount of capital invested at the same periods, as represented by the total value of premises and plant:—

MANUFACTORIES AND WORKS OF ALL KINDS,* 1865, 1870, AND 1875.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
			£
1864-5	705	7,046	2,269,696†
1869-70	1,534	18,941	4,628,433
1874-5	2,109	28,036	6,798,820

Graving
dock.

430. The Alfred Graving Dock at Williamstown is the property of the Government, and is by far the largest dry dock at present in the southern hemisphere. It is constructed of the basalt or bluestone of the neighborhood, and is 450 feet in length on the floor, and 465 feet over all. It is 97 feet between the copings, and 80 feet wide at the

* Stone quarries are not included.

† This valuation is for the year 1865-6. The values were not given in the returns for the previous year.

nce ; and it has a depth of water, over the sill, at ordinary tides 1 foot 6 inches at low water, and of 26 feet 6 inches at high water. The cost of the dock proper has been about £223,000, and the pumping machinery and caisson, both of which were made in the colony, cost £20,000 in addition. In the Government workshops adjoining, machines of all kinds are provided, capable of performing almost every kind of work required in connection with shipping or machinery.*

1. The yield of gold in Victoria may be assumed to be equal to the quantity of Victorian gold exported added to that sent to the Mint for refining. The yield in 1874 compared with that in 1873 shows a falling off of nearly 65,000 ounces. The following are the quantities raised in the two years :—

						ozs.
Gold raised in Victoria in 1873	...	...	...	...	...	1,220,879
" " " 1874	...	...	...	...	...	1,155,972
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	64,907

2. Adding the gold raised in 1874 to the estimated quantity raised in former years, it results that the whole quantity raised in the colony during the period of the first discovery of gold to the end of the year under review has been 44,414,177½ ounces, representing at £4 per ounce a value of £177,656,709.

3. Although a falling off took place in the gross yield, the Secretary of Mines, Mr. R. Brough Smyth, calculates that, in proportion to the number of miners at work, more gold was raised in 1874 than in 1873. The following are his estimates of the number of miners and the average yield per head in the two years :—

			Mean Number of Miners.				Value of Gold per Head.	
						£	s.	d.
1873	...	...	52,057	...	...	93	16	2·62
1874	...	...	46,512	...	...	99	8	3·07

4. Of the steam engines employed in the furtherance of gold-mining, about a third are used in connection with alluvial and two-thirds with quartz workings. The following is the number of engines and their horsepower in 1873 and 1874. It will be noticed that a falling off has taken place :—

			Number of Steam Engines used in Gold-mining.		Horsepower.
1873	...	...	1,151	...	25,100
1874	...	...	1,141	...	24,866

5. A falling off has also taken place in the number and value of gold-mining machines used on the goldfields, which were as follow in the same years :—

* These particulars have been kindly furnished by Mr. W. W. Wardell, Inspector-General of Public Works.

	Number of Machines used in Gold-mining.					Value.
	1873	5,699	£ 2,131,188
	1874	5,220	2,078,936

Gold from quartz and alluvial workings. 436. It is estimated that in the year under review 60 per cent. of the gold came from quartz reefs, and 40 per cent. from alluvial workings. In the previous year it was estimated that 57 per cent. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 43 per cent. from alluvial workings.

Number of auriferous reefs. 437. According to estimates made by the mining surveyors and registrars, the number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous is 3,398. The Secretary for Mines points out that these cannot in every case be distinct reefs, as parts of the same reef in some localities are held to be distinct reefs, and named accordingly; and, moreover, as the reefs are further explored, it is frequently found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are in reality not distinct.

Average yield of quartz. 438. From information obtained by the same officers respecting the amount of gold obtained from a considerable proportion of the quartz crushed, the average yield per ton is estimated to have been 11 dwts. 10·55 grs. in 1873, and 11 dwts. 20·51 grs. in 1874.

439. Gold-mining in Victoria, instead of being as formerly practised by the individual miner, is now almost entirely in the hands of companies. Of such companies 143 were registered during 1874. The Secretary for Mines estimates that the value of dividends paid by mining companies in 1874 was £1,254,364.

Mineral leases. 440. At the end of the year under review the following leases to work upon Crown lands for metals and minerals other than gold were in force. The total area included in such leases was 15,027 acres:—

	Number of Leases.				
Antimony	21
Coal	18
Copper	1
Flagging	1
Kaolin	1
Lignite	1
Silver	3
Silver and lead	2
Silver, lead, and copper	2
Slate	3
Slate and flagging	3
Slate and freestone	3
Iron	1
Ironstone	1
Red-ochre clay	2
Tin and the ores of tin	12
Infusorial earth	1
Total	76

1. The following, according to Mr. Smyth's estimate, are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria since the first discovery of gold in 1851. The value of such metals and minerals raised in 1874 was £35,453:—

	Value.
	£
Silver ...	7,007
Tin ...	325,847
Copper ...	6,555
Antimony ...	90,870
Lead ...	4,200
Iron ...	944
Coal ...	8,233
Lignite ...	2,120
Kaolin ...	7,444
Flagging ...	35,629
Slate ...	940
Magnesite ...	12
Diamonds ...	104
Sapphires ...	571
Total ...	£490,476

2. The average rate of wages paid to miners in 1874 was from £2 10s. per week, without rations.

3. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mining in the year under review was as follows:—

	£
Value of gold raised, 1874 ...	4,623,888
„ other metals and minerals raised, 1874 ...	35,453
Total ...	£4,659,341

4. The value of agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised during the year may be summarised as follows:—

	£
Value of agricultural produce, 1874 ...	4,410,436*
„ pastoral „ „ ...	9,840,562†
„ mining „ „ ...	4,659,341
Total ...	£18,910,339

5. The number of patents for inventions applied for in the year under review was 147, as against 146 in the previous year. The total number of patents applied for since 1854 has been 2,027.

6. Two hundred and seven copyrights were registered during the year, as against 225 in 1873. During the five years the Copyright Act has been in force the total number of copyrights registered has been 1,388.

7. Melbourne and its suburbs have an abundant supply of fresh water at a high pressure from the Yan Yean Reservoir, situated 19

* paragraph 411 ante.

† the pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept both by farmers and graziers. See paragraph 419 ante.

miles from the city, and 595 feet above its level. This reservoir is an artificial lake formed by the construction of an embankment 1,053 yards in length and 30 feet in height, which connects two bluffs, between which had been the only outlet for the drainage of a watershed of about 45,000 acres. The lake or reservoir thus formed covers an area of about 1,300 acres, or somewhat more than two square miles; the greatest depth being 25 feet, and the average 18 feet. Other Government works designed to supply water for domestic, mining, or irrigation purposes—some of them only second in importance to the Yan Yean—have either been completed or are in course of construction in various parts of the colony. The Chief Engineer of Water Supply, Mr. G. Gordon, has kindly furnished the following particulars respecting all the waterworks :—

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where Situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Melbourne and suburbs {	Yan Yean	6,400,000,000	1,334,000
	Preston	15,000,000	
Castlemaine	Expedition Pass	128,000,000	80,130
	Spring Gully	149,000,000	224,939
Sandhurst	Crusoe Gully	320,000,000	
	Big Hill	68,000,000	259,416
Coliban scheme—For sup- ply of Castlemaine and Sandhurst districts	Malmsbury	2,841,000,000	
	Stony Creek (old)	157,000,000	195,594
Geelong and suburbs {	Stony Creek (new)	141,000,000	
	Lovely Banks	6,000,000	*1,077
Creswick	Bullarook	45,000,000	
Tarnagulla	Tarnagulla	5,000,000	1,168
Inglewood (new)	Inglewood	13,000,000	1,610
Maryborough	Maryborough	8,100,000	1,065
Maldon	Maldon	8,591,504	2,102
Ararat	Oliver's Gully	19,615,554	1,731
Beechworth	Lake Kerferd	60,000,000	10,000
Chiltern	Barrambogie Springs ... ..	...	5,000
Wangaratta	Railway Station	40,000	3,000
Rutherglen	Rutherglen	27,000,000	3,500
Beaufort	Service Reservoir	1,200,000	3,500
Ballarat	Bungaree (3)	212,960,000	300,000
Clunes	Newlyn	237,000,000	80,500
Blackwood	Lerderberg River	64,441,237	1,090
Buninyong	Buninyong	10,462,485	1,047
Ovens	Sandy Creek	70,000,000	2,835
Indigo	Suffolk Lead	1,701,562	437
	Grassy Flat (1)	56,860,375	4,003
Sandhurst	Grassy Flat (2)	26,769,369	1,755

* Reservoir only.

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA—continued.

of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where Situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
	Kilmore	14,466,000	845
Creek	Myers' Creek	13,000,000	844
	Echuca	40,000	2,748
	Dunolly	17,200,000	1,912
od (old)	Inglewood	5,670,000	1,112
ud	St. Arnaud	40,600,000	2,903
t	Redbank	27,100,000	2,785
igh	Lamplough	9,261,946	1,232
t	Amherst	13,813,284	1,193
burn	Wedderburn	3,100,000	1,013
aine	Barker's Creek, Harcourt	611,500,000	34,500
l	Commissioner's Gully ...	7,000,000	1,203
ord	Wombat Creek	31,284,413	2,527
own	Crocodile Gully	5,407,462	767
	Spring Gully	7,000,000	1,049
	Quartz Reefs (1)	9,725,627	1,080
	Pleasant Creek (2)	17,000,000	...
	Pleasant Creek (3)	7,905,750	775
	Four Posts (4)	3,100,000	802
l	Campbell's Reef	5,400,000	1,054
t	Beaufort	85,881,110	1,991
... ..	Opossum Gully	24,621,547	1,831
	Total	12,052,819,225	2,583,665

The Acclimatisation Society of Victoria was founded in the 361, principally for the purpose of stocking the colony with the of other countries. It has extensive grounds in the Royal Park, besides the animals kept for acclimatisation or exchange, it has gical collection. These grounds are thrown open to the public charge. The amount voted for the society by Parliament during 1st year was £2,500, and nearly £450 was raised by private utions.*

Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, has communicated as follows:—"Several of deer have been introduced by the Acclimatisation Society and have increased very Considerable herds of the Axis species are now to be found on the Grampian Range, in the st portion of the colony, and Sambur and Fallow deer also exist in large numbers. Other such as the Indian hog deer, have also been liberated, but have not yet increased as those d. Hares have also been introduced, and are spreading rapidly over the whole country. id increase is attributable to the fact that the does breed nearly the whole year round and face five at a birth, whereas, in England, the number seldom exceeds two. Pheasants and in quail have also been turned out in large numbers and are fast increasing. The society me breeding establishment between Melbourne and Gippsland, where different varieties of ds are reared and liberated in the forests. Several varieties of English fish have also been d, such as the brown trout, perch, and carp. In addition to the different varieties of game d at various times, a large number of Angora goats were imported from Angora some years promise to be of great value to the colony. The society now possesses a fine flock of those

PART VII.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

449. The coins in circulation in Victoria are, in all respects, the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Royal Mint.

450. A branch of the Royal Mint was opened in Melbourne in 1872. The buildings of the establishment are divided into two parts, the one part being for the administrative, the other for the operative department. The total cost of the building was about £42,700, and the cost of the machinery, which embraces the latest improvements, was £21,600. The mode of separating the silver from the gold deposited for coining is by a process discovered and patented by Mr. F. B. Miller, now an officer of this Mint, which consists in passing chlorine gas through the bullion whilst the latter is in a molten state. The result is satisfactory in the production of standard gold of uniform malleability and ductility, from which gold coin of the legal weight is readily manufactured, also in the profit realised by the sale of the silver, which cannot be separated with the same facility by any other known means.

Gold re-
ceived and
issued, &c.

451. The following is a statement of the gold received at the Mint, and of the coin and bullion issued from the date of its first opening to the 30th June 1875, also of the receipts during each year. With the exception of 165,000 half-sovereigns in 1873, all the coins made were sovereigns :—

ROYAL MINT.—GOLD RECEIVED AND ISSUED, AND RECEIPTS.

Year.	Gold Received.		Value of Gold Issued.			Receipts.
	Quantity.	Value.	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.	
	ozs.	£	£	£	£	£
1872	190,738	764,917	748,000	3,610	751,610	3,945
1873	221,870	887,127	834,500	11,035	845,535	5,121
1874	335,318	1,349,102	1,373,000	10,417	1,383,417	6,555
1875 (to 30th June)	215,576	863,831	874,000	5,663	879,663	3,722
Total ...	963,502	3,864,977	3,829,500	30,725	3,860,225	19,343

Number of
banks.

452. There were eleven banks of issue in Victoria in the year under review, possessing 251 branches or agencies within the colony. Five years previously, in 1869, there were ten banks of issue, and five years before that, in 1864, there were nine. The following are the average rates of exchange for bills drawn on the following places during those three years :—

Rates of
exchange.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1864.	1869.	1874.
London ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	par to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium
British India ...	1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 1d. per rupee	2s. 1d. per rupee	5 per cent. premium and 2s. 1d. per rupee
New South Wales	par to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ...	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{3}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

453. During the same years the average rates of discount on local bills have been as follow. It will be observed that the rates were higher at the first period than at either of the subsequent ones, but that the rates were slightly higher at the last than at the middle period :—

Rates of discount.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates per Annum of Discount.		
	1864.	1869.	1874.
Under 65 days ...	Per cent. 6 to 8	Per cent. 6	Per cent. 6 to 7
65 to 95 " ...	7 to 9	6 to 7	7 to 8
95 to 125 " ...	9 to 10	7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 to 9
Over 125 " ...	10 to 12	8 to 10	8 to 10

454. The liabilities, assets, capital, and profits of the banks, according to the returns sworn to in the last quarter of the same three years, were as follow :—

Liabilities, assets, capital, and profits.

LIABILITIES.

—			1864.	1869.	1874.
			£	£	£
Notes in circulation ...	...	...	1,306,809	1,287,535	1,395,502
Bills in circulation ...	...	...	85,893	116,171	82,877
Balances due to other banks ...	...	...	74,009	202,534	188,495
Deposits bearing interest ...	...	...	4,688,149	6,501,159	7,516,399
Deposits not bearing interest ...	...	...	3,430,303	3,849,176	4,922,187
Total ...	...	...	9,485,163	11,956,575	14,105,460

ASSETS.

	1864.	1869.	1874.
	£	£	£
Coined gold, silver, and other metals ...	1,382,152	1,880,430	2,279,502
Gold and silver in bullion or bars ...	469,438	473,999	466,848
Landed property ...	511,689	584,088	705,598
Notes and bills of other banks ...	160,506	160,042	183,777
Balances due from other banks ...	262,610	236,504	302,883
Government securities ...	93,424	...	...
Debts due to the banks * ...	10,553,591	14,330,798	16,518,244
Total ...	13,433,410	17,665,861	20,456,852

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

Capital stock paid up ...	£7,618,960	£8,347,500	£8,503,033
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by banks	11½ per cent.	9½ per cent.	10½ per cent.
Average rate per annum of interest paid to shareholders	11·988 per cent.	10·830 per cent.	11·702 per cent.
Total amount of last dividend declared	£456,670	£452,000	£479,500
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	£1,594,806	£2,208,509	£2,518,470

Percentage of items included in liabilities and assets.

455. A comparison of the component parts of the liabilities and assets of the banks at the three periods will be readily made by means of the following table, which shows the percentage of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and the percentage of each item of the assets to the total assets :—

LIABILITIES.

	1864.	1869.	1874.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Notes in circulation ...	13·78	10·77	9·89
Bills in circulation ...	·91	·97	·59
Balances due to other banks ...	·78	1·70	1·34
Deposits bearing interest ...	48·37	54·37	53·29
Deposits not bearing interest ...	36·16	32·19	34·89
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

ASSETS.

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Coined gold, silver, and other metals ...	10·29	10·63, 225
Gold and silver, in bullion or bars ...	3·49	2·6
Landed property ...	3·81	3·
Notes and bills of other banks ...	1·19	the year
Balances due from other banks ...	1·96	the colony.
Government securities ...	·70	issue, and five
Debts due to the banks ...	78·56	Following are the
Total ...	100	Following places during

* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all other stock and notes, bills, and balances due from one bank to another.

6. From this and the previous table the following may be deduced :—

(a) Coin and bullion formed—

13·78	per cent. of the assets in	1864
13·32	"	1869
13·42	"	1874

Proportion of coin and bullion to assets.

(b) The liabilities amounted to—

70·61	per cent. of the assets in	1864
67·68	"	1869
68·95	"	1874

Proportion of liabilities to assets.

(c) The paid-up capital was equal to—

80·33	per cent. of the assets in	1864
69·82	"	1869
60·28	"	1874
56·72	per cent. of the liabilities in	1864
47·25	"	1869
41·57	"	1874

Proportion of capital to liabilities and assets.

7. The rate of interest allowed on sums deposited in the banks periods of twelve months was returned in 1873 as from 3 to 4 cent., and in 1874 from 4 to 6 per cent.

Interest on deposits.

8. There are two kinds of Savings Banks in Victoria—the ordinary Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the position of both these descriptions of institutions in 1874; the figures of the ordinary Savings Banks being brought down to the 30th March, those of the Post Office Savings Banks to the 31st December :—

Savings Banks.

		Ordinary Savings Banks.	Post Office Savings Banks.
Number of institutions	...	11	146
" depositors	...	26,214	37,800
Depositors' balances—Total amount	...	£980,211	£637,090
" Average to each depositor	...	£37 7s. 10d.	£16 17s. 1d.

9. The following figures give the position of the institutions in the year under review and at the beginning of the two previous quinquennial periods. Since the first period the depositors have increased nearly fourfold, and the amount deposited has more than doubled. It will be observed that Post Office Savings Banks were not established until 1865 after the first period :—

Savings Banks, 1864, 1869, and 1874.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1864, 1869, AND 1874.

Number of Institutions.	Number of Depositors.	Depositors' Balance.	
		Total Amount.	Average to each Depositor.
		£	£ s. d.
in circulation		769,681	44 15 0
due to others		978,619	26 2 0
not having taken	11	1,617,301	25 5 4
not having taken	110		
Total	87		

Interest
allowed by
Savings
Banks.

460. The highest rate of interest Savings Banks are permitted by law to allow on deposits is 4 per cent. per annum. Both classes of these institutions now give the full rate.

Mortgages
and
releases.

461. The number of mortgages and releases from mortgages on land, live stock, and wool, and the amount of such transactions during the year 1874, were as follow :—

MORTGAGES AND RELEASES, 1874.

Nature of Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land	4,988	4,577,649	3,144	2,543,960
Live stock	548	963,916	78	545,552
Wool	393	478,339	1	2,000
Total	5,929	6,019,904	3,223	3,091,512

Mortgages,
1864-1874.

462. During the eleven years ended with 1874, the following amounts have been raised on mortgage within the colony :—

MORTGAGES, 1864-1875.

				£
On land ... ..	...	...	...	31,349,171
On live stock ... ..	...	...	...	9,138,015
On wool ... ..	...	...	...	6,504,218
Total ... ..	...	...	...	£46,991,404

Bills of sale.

463. Besides the regular mortgages, 3,207 bills of sale were filed during the year, and 251 were satisfied. The total amount secured by the former was £727,370, and the amount released by the latter was £98,492. In 1873 the number of bills of sale filed was 2,902, and the amount secured was £490,280.

Nature of
effects
subjected to
bills of sale.

464. The following are the different descriptions of effects on which bills of sale were granted in 1874 :—

	Number of Bills of Sale.
Farm produce and live stock	692
Household furniture, with and without other goods	1,644
Houses and land	12
Houses on Crown lands, with and without furniture, merchandise, &c.	169
Merchandise and book debts	265
Mining plant	122
Machinery, not mining	34
Working plant, do.	246
Other effects	23
	<u>3,207</u>

Bills of sale being more frequently granted by persons in every difficulty than in the ordinary course of trade, I have thought it might not be uninteresting, in order to show what classes of community had been compelled so far to succumb to the pressure of circumstances as to resort to this expedient for the purpose of raising money, to cause a list to be prepared of the occupations or callings of persons who filed bills of sale during the year. The following is a copy of the list :—

Occupations
of persons
filing bills
of sale.

OCCUPATIONS OR CALLINGS OF PERSONS FILING BILLS OF SALE.

	No. of Bills of Sale		No. of Bills of Sale.
Service	17	Coachmakers, wheelwrights ...	18
Guardians, police ...	15	Printers, lithographers ...	20
Men	2	Tallowchandlers, fellmongers, cur-	
Men	5	riers	16
Druggists	28	Goldsmiths, watchmakers ...	8
Druggists	11	Gunsmith	1
Druggists	35	Saddlers	17
Druggists	16	Plumbers, gasfitters ...	6
Druggists	17	Painters	7
Druggists	3	Manufacturers (undefined) ...	8
Dealers	75	Miners	237
Dealers and assistants ...	110	Officers of mining companies,	
Dealers, tobaccoconists ...	50	mining speculators ...	25
Dealers, warehousemen ...	47	Mining companies ...	101
Dealers	8	Graziers	24
Dealers, pedlers	7	Farmers, market-gardeners, vig-	
Dealers, stationers	18	nerons	698
Dealers	1	Carters, coach, cab-owners, drivers	224
Dealers, brokers, collectors ...	62	Mariners	5
Dealers, salesmen	17	Butchers	43
Dealers, social travellers ...	12	Bakers, pastrycooks, confectioners	42
Dealers	467	Greengrocers, fruiterers ...	7
Dealers, eating-house keepers ...	77	Millers	5
Dealers, boarding, eating-house ser-		Brewers	13
Dealers	5	Dairymen	27
Dealers, shoe-makers	61	Laborers	39
Dealers	19	Woodcarters, splitters, &c. ...	19
Dealers, sewing machinists ...	15	Sawyers, timber dealers ...	35
Dealers	3	Musician	1
Dealers	68	Theatrical managers, comedians ...	5
Dealers, bricklayers, plasterers ...	22	Livery-stable keepers ...	4
Dealers, potters	11	Laundresses	3
Dealers, whitesmiths, founders ...	43	Gentlemen, ladies, &c. ...	66
Dealers, mechanical engineers, engine-		Unspecified, unemployed ...	30
Dealers	45		
Dealers, cabinetmakers, &c. ...	61	Total	3,207

Building societies have been in existence in Victoria from a very early period, and benefit, both to borrowers and investors, has generally resulted from their operations. Official returns were first obtained from them in 1866, at which period there were 26 societies in existence. During the year under review were obtained respecting 60 such societies. The following are the principal items of information received :—

Building
societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874.

Number of societies	...	...	...	60
Number of members	...	...	...	20,303
Income in 1874	...	...	...	£898,857
Working expenses	...	...	...	£25,534
Assets	...	...	...	£2,284,202
Liabilities	...	...	...	£1,800,436
Advances made to borrowers during the year	...	...	...	£649,423*

Interest on deposits.

467. Building societies receive moneys on deposit; and, in consequence of the higher rate of interest they are enabled to give, they compete successfully in this branch of business both with the banks and savings banks. The rates allowed by these institutions in 1874 on deposits for periods of twelve months ranged from 6 to 7 per cent.

PART VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages, 1874.

468. The number of marriages solemnized in Victoria during the year 1874 was 4,925, or 49 less than in 1873. With this exception, however, the number of marriages was greater in 1874 than in any other year since Port Phillip was first settled.

Marriage rate in Victoria.

469. Chiefly, no doubt, as a result of the increasingly large proportion of children in the population, the marriage rate has been declining pretty steadily for some years past. This will be seen by the following figures, which give the number of marriages and the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during the 11 years ended with 1874:—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1864 TO 1874.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1864	7·73	15·46
1865	7·29	14·58
1866	6·71	13·42
1867	6·91	13·82
1868	6·99	13·98
1869	6·79	13·58
1870	6·67	13·34
1871	6·35	12·70
1872	6·30	12·60
1873	6·37	12·74
1874	6·17	12·34
Mean of 11 years ...	6·71	13·42

NOTE.—The total number of marriages during each year will be found in the folding sheet at the commencement of this work, and the mean population of each year since 1850 will be found in the table which follows paragraph 330 *ante*.

* These figures do not represent the whole of the advances made, since several of the societies, including one of the largest, have not furnished the information.

The marriage rate in Victoria is low as compared with that in England and Wales and in the other Australasian colonies. The combined rate for England and Wales is based upon an average of 33 years, that for each of the colonies upon an average of 2 years. It will be noticed that, whilst the marriage rate in every one of the colonies is higher than in Victoria, in Queensland and New Zealand only, and in the latter very slightly, is it higher than in England:—

ANNUAL NUMBER OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION.

Victoria	6·27
New South Wales	7·78
Queensland	9·14
South Australia	8·00
Western Australia	6·61
Tasmania	6·60
New Zealand	8·39
England and Wales	8·24

The marriages celebrated during the year in town, suburban, and country districts, and the estimated mean population of such districts, are as follow. The marriage ceremony being generally performed in the country it is not surprising that the proportion of marriages to the population of country districts should be but small:—

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1874.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1874.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Town and suburbs	240,932	2,102	8·72
Outside Melbourne and suburbs	194,926	2,016	10·34
Country districts	362,830	807	2·22
Total	798,688	4,925	6·17

Marriages in Victoria are almost invariably most numerous in winter, and next so in spring.* During a period of ten years they were more numerous in summer than in winter, but in the year under review and the previous one this proportion was reversed, fewer marriages having been celebrated in summer than in any other quarter. The

* Seasons here referred to embrace different months from those mentioned in paragraph 57 ante.

number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of 1874, and the percentage in each quarter during ten years, were as follow :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Quarter ended—	Year 1874.		Percentage in Ten Years.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
31st March	1,132	22·95	24·88
30th June	1,355	27·55	25·91
30th September	1,214	24·65	23·98
31st December	1,224	24·85	25·23
Year	4,925	100·00	100·00

Former
condition
of persons
married.

473. At least four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters, about 4 per cent. are between widowers and widows. The parties to the remainder are bachelors and widows and widowers and spinsters in about equal proportions. The following are the numbers and percentage of these different classes in 1874 and their percentage in the previous ten years :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1874.		Percentage in Ten Years.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters ...	3,941	80·02	80·60
Bachelors and widows ...	382	7·75	8·08
Widowers and spinsters...	391	7·90	7·27
Widowers and widows ...	211	4·33	4·05
	4,925	100·00	100·00

Remarriages.

474. Of the men who married during the year, 602, and of the women 593, or, in either case, about 1 in 8, had been married before. In the last 11 years the remarriages of widowers were in about the proportion of 1 to every 9 marriages which took place, and the remarriages of widows of 1 to every 8 marriages which took place. In England and Wales remarriages of widowers are much more frequent than remarriages of widows, the former being in about the proportion of 1 to every 7 mar-

riages, and the latter in about the proportion of 1 to every 11 marriages celebrated.

475. The age of both husband and wife was specified in the case of 4,886 out of the 4,925 marriages which took place. An analysis of the returns shows the following to have been the positions of the parties to these unions as regards their relative ages :—

Husband and wife same age in	...	1,144 instances
Husband older than wife in	...	3,417 „
Wife older than husband in	...	325 „
Total	...	4,886

476. The proportion of males marrying under the age of 21 years is not so great as it is in England, that of females so marrying is greater, and that of the mean of both sexes so marrying is also greater here than there. The following are the proportions during the past year and the ten previous ones in Victoria, and during a period of ten years in England and Wales :—

MARRIAGES OF PERSONS UNDER AGE IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

			In every 100 Persons Married, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.		
			In Victoria.		In England and Wales.
			Year 1874.	Mean of Ten Years.	Mean of Ten Years.
Bridegrooms	...	...	2.76	1.50	6.60
Brides	...	...	30.10	26.57	19.91
Mean	...	...	16.435	14.032	13.255

477. The next table shows, in combination, the ages of males and females who married during the year. It presents, as may be expected, some curious inequalities of age, and of these the following will be observed as amongst the most striking :—Six youths between 18 and 19 married women older than themselves, the bride of 1 being between 20 and 21, the brides of 4 between 21 and 25, and the bride of the sixth between 25 and 30. A man between 40 and 45 linked himself to a partner who had passed the mature age of 60, and 2 men between 45 and 50 chose wives who had passed the still more mature age of 70. On the other hand, 2 girls who had not attained their fifteenth year married men between 21 and 25, and 1 girl at the same age married a man between 30 and 35 ; a female between 18 and 19 united herself to a man between 50 and 55, one at the same age took a husband between 60 and 65 ; and one between 20 and 21 married a man between 70 and 75.

AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																		
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.
17 to 18 years	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 19 "	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 to 20 "	2	8	3	9	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 21 "	...	1	2	11	10	17	20	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 to 25 "	...	2	5	27	87	146	163	133	547	76	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 30 "	6	23	76	116	154	132	593	315	59	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 to 35 "	...	1	4	9	26	40	47	65	286	254	102	41	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 40 "	4	8	15	22	25	110	143	86	58	27	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
40 to 45 "	3	7	10	6	36	80	56	56	42	15	...	1	...	...	...
45 to 50 "	1	...	3	1	4	7	19	36	44	32	23	3	2	...	2	...	...
50 to 55 "	1	...	1	2	15	12	15	17	16	17	2	...	...	...
55 to 60 "	1	2	5	8	4	9	7	4	2	1	...
60 to 65 "	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	...	...	...
65 to 70 "	2	...	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	...
70 to 75 "	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Total wives ...	3	17	69	222	345	424	397	1616	912	373	244	138	76	34	11	6	3	2	33

Signing with marks.

478. The law requires that all males and all females entering married state should affix their signatures to the marriage register, as it may be assumed that all would sign in writing who could, the who sign with marks are fairly set down as unable to write. In past year the following are the numbers of either sex who signed with marks and their proportion to the total numbers who married :—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1874.

—	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every Married.
Bridegrooms ...	4,925	321	6·52
Brides ...	4,925	488	9·91
Mean ...	4,925	404·5	8·213

Cases of both signing with marks.

479. During 1874, only in the case of 107 marriages, equal to about 2 per cent. of the whole, did the husband and wife both sign with marks. In the 4,818 other instances one party or the other to the marriage signed in writing.

The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following table of observing the position of the adherents of the different religions, so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The difference is that of the eleven years ended with 1874. If the figures in the last column in the previous table be compared with those in the line of this, it will be noted that the results of the past year show considerable improvement over those of the eleven years :—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1864 TO 1874.

Persons performing according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	6.10	11.90	9.00
Presbyterians ...	5.07	11.10	8.08
Baptists ...	5.94	10.36	8.15
Independents ...	4.67	10.79	7.73
Unitarians ...	4.62	7.59	6.11
Quakers ...	1.81	5.26	3.54
Methodists ...	...	6.25	3.12
Primitive Methodists ...	...	9.28	4.64
Protestants ...	9.31	9.04	9.18
Roman Catholics ...	14.86	29.18	22.02
...	1.44	3.83	2.63
Registrars ...	6.63	16.42	11.52
Total ...	7.62	15.21	11.42

In England and Wales during ten years 23.29 per cent. of all the males married and 32.5 per cent. of all the females married, returned in a mean of 27.9, signed the register with marks. These figures indicate that the proportion of uneducated adults in England and Wales is greater than it is amongst even the least instructed of the different religious sects named in the above table.

The Chinese residing in Victoria are for the most part mis-estimated. They rarely bring their own countrywomen with them to the colony and intermarry with females of European descent only to a very small extent. When the census was taken in 1871, out of a total of 1,423 Chinese males enumerated, only 142 were returned as husbands, and 131 as widowers. During the nine years ended with 1874, 163 marriages of Chinese males took place in Victoria. The nationalities of the wives are shown in the following table :—

Proportion of each sect signing with marks.

Signing with marks in Victoria and England.

Marriages of Chinese.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE MALES, 1866-1874.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.									
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Total in 9 Years.
Victoria ...	2	2	2	1	7	12	5	12	7	50
Other Australian Colonies	1	3	2	3	6	8	5	4	2	34
England ...	4	2	2	5	3	8	6	5	4	39
Scotland ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	1	10
Ireland ...	3	1	3	5	1	3	2	3	...	21
Other British Possessions	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
France ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
The United States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
China ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3
At sea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total in each year ...	12	9	12	15	18	33	20	29	15	163

Births, 1874. 483. The births registered in 1874 numbered 26,800, or 1,300 less than those registered in 1873. An examination of the folding sheet at the commencement of this work will show that the births in 1874 were exceeded in each of the four years immediately preceding it, and in 1868, but in no other year since the first settlement of the colony.

Birth rate in Victoria. 484. The number of births in proportion to the living population has, like the marriage rate, been decreasing for years past. The following are the figures for the year under review, and each of the ten years which immediately precede it:—

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE,* 1864 TO 1874.

						Births per 1,000 of the Mean Population.
1864	...	...	...	...	...	43.59
1865	...	...	...	...	...	42.04
1866	...	...	...	...	...	39.44
1867	...	...	...	...	...	39.41
1868	...	...	...	...	...	40.59
1869	...	...	...	...	...	37.36
1870	...	...	...	...	...	38.25
1871	...	...	...	...	...	37.07
1872	...	...	...	...	...	35.95
1873	...	...	...	...	...	36.01
1874	...	...	...	...	...	33.56
Mean for 11 years	...	...	...	...	...	38.23

Birth rate in Australia and England. 485. The birth rate in Victoria is higher than that in England and Wales, but is lower than that in any of the other Australasian colonies

* For the total number of births in each year, see folding sheet at commencement of this work; for the mean population, see table following paragraph 330 ante.

except Western Australia and Tasmania. The birth rates in these countries are subjoined, the results being obtained from an average extending over a series of years for England and Wales, and over the last two years for all the colonies :—

				Average Annual Number of Births per 1,000 of the Mean Population.
Victoria	...	...	...	34·79
New South Wales	...	...	...	38·88
Queensland	...	...	...	40·97
South Australia	...	...	...	37·32
Western Australia	...	...	...	32·57
Tasmania	...	...	...	29·58
New Zealand	...	...	...	39·64
England and Wales	...	...	...	33·64

486. The number of births in Melbourne and suburbs, in other town districts and in country districts during the year, together with their proportion to the estimated population of such districts, were as follow. It will no doubt cause surprise that the birth rate of Melbourne and suburbs is below the average of the colony, is not nearly so high as that in the extra-metropolitan towns, and is only about 2 per 1,000 above that in country districts. The causes of this remarkable anomaly can only be speculated upon :—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1874.

Districts.				Births, 1874.	
				Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of Population.
Melbourne and suburbs	...	...	...	7,946	32·98
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	...	...	...	7,761	39·82
Country districts	...	...	...	11,093	30·57
Total	...	...	...	26,800	33·56

NOTE.—For population of urban and country districts, see table following paragraph 471 ante.

487. It is a well-known fact that in all parts of the world more males are born than females. In Victoria, during the year under review, the former numbered 13,659, and the latter 13,141. These numbers furnish a proportion of 103·94 males to 100 females. In the last eleven years the average in Victoria has been 104·06 males to 100 females, which is exactly the same as that in the whole of the Australian colonies during the last two years, and does not differ much from the average in England and Wales, where in ten years 104·4 males were born to every 100 females.

488. Twins were born during the year in 217 instances, and triplets in 1 instance. In the last eleven years 2,946 cases of twins and 26

cases of triplets have been recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 292,290. There were thus 289,292 confinements during the eleven years, and it follows that at 1 out of every 98 of these confinements twins were born, and at 1 out of every 11,127 three children were born.

Illegitimate
births.

489. The births set down as illegitimate during the year numbered 984, or 1 in every 28. The average proportion of children born out of wedlock in Victoria is 1 in 35, and in England and Wales 1 in 16. The proportion during the year under review was, therefore, above the Victorian average, but not nearly so high as the average for England and Wales.

Married
women and
women
living
immorally.

490. It is possible, as I pointed out on a former occasion,* to ascertain approximately by the number of legitimate births the total number of married women at child-bearing ages living in the colony; and in like manner by the number of illegitimate births the number of unmarried women at the same ages living irregular lives. In the census year it was found that the legitimate births in Victoria were in the proportion of 301 to every 1,000 married women living between the ages of 15 and 45, or 1 legitimate birth on the average to about every 3·32 such women. Assuming the same proportion to exist in 1874, it would follow from the number of legitimate births that 85,767 married women at those ages were living in the colony in that year, and from the number of illegitimate births that 3,269† single women at the same ages were living immorally. The number of single women between the ages of 15 and 45 may be estimated to have been 74,071 in 1874. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 23 single women in the colony, at the fruitful or reproductive period of life, was living in concubinage during that year.

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

491. As will readily be supposed, illegitimacy is more frequent in town than in country districts; and in Melbourne and suburbs it is most common of all. This will be observed by the following figures. It will also be noticed that the statistics of illegitimacy in the worst districts (Melbourne and suburbs) correspond exactly with those of all England and Wales, already quoted in paragraph 489 :—

CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK IN 1874.

Melbourne and suburbs	...	...	1 in every 16 births
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	...	...	1 " 31 "
Total towns	...	...	1 " 21 "
Country districts	...	...	1 " 48 "
Total of Victoria	...	...	1 " 28 "

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1873, paragraph 286; Ferres, Melbourne.

† This would be almost exclusive of public prostitutes, who, as is well known, very rarely give birth to children. It is probable that these would number as many more.

492. Births in England and Wales are almost invariably more frequent in the winter* quarter than at any other period of the year, and the experience of the past 11 years proves that the same law applies to Victoria, as, in every one of those years the greatest number of births occurred in the September quarter. The following are the figures and percentage for the year under notice and the percentage for the previous decenniad :—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Quarter ended—	Year 1874.		Percentage in 10 Years.
	Number of Births.	Percentage.	
31st March	6,407	23·90	23·43
30th June	6,796	25·36	24·90
30th September ...	7,142	26·65	27·27
31st December ...	6,455	24·09	24·40
Year	26,800	100·00	100·00

493. The deaths in 1874 numbered 12,222, and exceeded those in 1873 by 721. In 1866, 64 more deaths occurred than in 1874, but, with this exception, the deaths in 1874 were more numerous than those in any former year. Deaths, 1874.

494. The births in 1874 exceeded the deaths by 14,578, or 119 per cent. This proportion is below the average. In the last 11 years the births have numbered 292,290, and the deaths 118,956. The excess of the former over the latter was, therefore, 173,334, or 146 per cent. Excess of births over deaths.

495. The males who died during the year numbered 6,994 and the females 5,228, or about 75 females to every 100 males. In the total population the proportion was 84 females to 100 males, so that more males and fewer females died than might have been expected from their numbers in the population. Deaths of males and females.

496. The annual death rate fluctuates considerably ; but in all years presses more heavily upon males than upon females. During the eleven years ended with 1874 it was higher than in the year under review, in three years only—viz., 1865, 1866, and 1867. This will be readily observed by the following table :— Death rate in Victoria.

* The quarters here referred to embrace different months from those mentioned at paragraph 57 *ant.*

ANNUAL DEATH RATE,* 1864 TO 1874.

	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1864	336,627	252,533	5,202	3,685	15·45	14·59	15·08
1865	349,662	266,713	6,158	4,303	17·61	16·13	16·97
1866	356,460	277,617	7,016	5,270	19·68	18·98	19·37
1867	362,417	287,409	6,613	5,120	18·25	17·81	18·06
1868	371,817	299,405	5,865	4,202	15·77	14·03	15·00
1869	384,267	312,675	6,221	4,409	16·19	14·10	15·25
1870	390,480	319,359	6,114	4,306	15·66	13·48	14·68
1871	404,983	333,742	5,845	4,073	14·43	12·20	13·43
1872	415,605	345,386	6,308	4,523	15·18	13·10	14·23
1873	424,729	355,633	6,565	4,936	15·45	13·88	14·74
1874	434,073	364,615	6,994	5,228	16·11	14·34	15·30
Mean of 11 years					16·28	14·66	15·56

Death rate in
Australia
and
England.

497. The death rate in Victoria assimilates closely with that in South Australia and Tasmania, is higher than that in New Zealand, slightly higher than that in New South Wales, and lower than that in Queensland and Western Australia. The death rate in all the Australasian colonies is very much lower than that in England and Wales. The following are the death rates in all the colonies named, and in England and Wales; those of the former being derived from observations extending over the last two years, that of the latter from observations extending over 31 years:—

	Average Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.			
Victoria	15·02
New South Wales	14·48
Queensland	17·02
South Australia	15·27
Western Australia	17·49
Tasmania	15·37
New Zealand	12·86
England and Wales	22·40

Death rate in
town and
country.

498. The death rate is always very much lower in country districts than in town districts, not altogether in consequence of the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the former, but from the fact that it is the practice of country residents, on being attacked with serious illness, to make their way to the towns for the sake of hospital accommodation, and sometimes no doubt for the sake of

* For total of mean population in each year, see table following paragraph 330 *ante*; for total number of deaths, see folding sheet at commencement of this work; or the totals may be obtained by adding the males and females.

cal attendance and nursing outside of hospitals, so that persons whilst in health, ordinarily live in the country, frequently die in . Melbourne, naturally above any other town in the colony, is thus to be invaded by invalids from the country, and hence the death s always higher there than in any of the other towns. The death n town and country during the year under review was as follows :—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1874.

Districts.	Deaths, 1874.	
	Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
urne and suburbs	5,125	21·27
s outside Melbourne and suburbs ...	3,991	20·47
ry districts	3,106	8·56
Total	12,222	15·30

RE.—For population of urban and country districts, see table following paragraph 471 ante.

9. The first five months and the last month in the year are those in which the greatest mortality occurs in Victoria. The relative fatality at each respective months varies, however, in different years. The following table shows the deaths in each month, and their percentage to the total mortality in the year under notice, and the percentage of the deaths in each month during the last ten years to the total number which occurred at period :—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

			Year 1874.		Percentage in 10 Years.
			Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
ry	...	...	1,307	10·69	10·72
ary	...	...	1,216	9·95	9·52
l	...	...	1,164	9·52	10·70
...	...	...	1,060	8·67	9·76
...	...	...	1,041	8·52	8·93
...	...	...	880	7·20	7·74
...	...	...	950	7·78	7·42
st	...	...	950	7·78	6·89
nber	...	...	806	6·59	6·35
er	...	...	813	6·65	6·65
nber	...	...	842	6·89	6·58
nber	...	...	1,193	9·76	8·74
Year	...	...	12,222	100·00	100·00

10. The relative mortality of the different seasons is very different in Victoria from that prevailing in England and Wales. Thus the greatest mortality occurs in the summer quarter in Victoria, and in the

Death rate in each month.

Deaths at each season in Victoria and England.

winter quarter in England and Wales ; the next greatest mortality is in the autumn quarter in Victoria, and the next in the spring quarter ; but in England and Wales the mortality of the autumn and spring quarters is nearly identical. The period of least mortality in Victoria is the winter quarter, and in England and Wales the summer quarter. The following is the death rate of each quarter in Victoria during the year 1874, and the average of each during the preceding ten years, also the average death rate of each quarter in England and Wales during a period of 31 years :—

DEATH RATE OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Seasons.*	Victoria.		England and Wales.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
					Victoria.		England and Wales.
	Quarter ended on the last day of—				Year 1874.	Average of 10 Years.	Average of 31 Years.
Summer ...	March ...	September ...	March ...	September ...	30·17	30·94	23·24
Autumn ...	June ...	December ...	June ...	December ...	24·39	26·43	24·65
Winter ...	September ...	March ...	September ...	March ...	22·14	20·66	27·49
Spring ...	December ...	June ...	December ...	June ...	23·30	21·97	24·62
Year					100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths at
different
ages.

501. During the past year about half the males who died were under 20 years of age, and about half the females who died were under 10 years of age. The difference of these proportions of course results from the fact of there being many more male than female adults in the colony, whilst amongst the children the numbers of the sexes are nearly equal. Of both sexes, those under 5 years and over 45 years died in larger proportion to the total mortality than the estimated numbers living at the same ages bore to the total population, but at ages between 5 and 45, the proportions dying of either sex were smaller than the corresponding proportions of the population. In the following table the deaths of males and females in 1874 at each year of age are placed side by side with the estimated numbers of either sex at the same ages in the population. The percentage of those who died at each age to the total number of deaths, and the percentage of those estimated to be

* The seasons here referred to embrace different months from those mentioned in paragraph 37 ante. When speaking of the meteorology of Victoria, the spring quarter is counted to be from September to November, the summer quarter from December to February, the autumn quarter from March to May, and the winter quarter from June to August.

g at each age to the estimated total numbers living, are also
n :—

POPULATION AND DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1874.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population at each Age, 1874.			Number of Deaths at each Age, 1874.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	63,809	63,735	127,391	2,828	2,383	5,211
5 years to 10 years ...	57,949	58,411	116,369	304	313	617
" 15 " ...	46,576	46,962	93,526	157	164	321
" 25 " ...	54,389	59,250	113,653	297	392	689
" 35 " ...	67,238	54,619	121,880	492	453	945
" 45 " ...	79,305	45,869	125,234	799	546	1,345
" 55 " ...	41,845	21,950	63,815	868	387	1,255
" 65 " ...	16,321	9,443	25,798	626	273	899
" 75 " ...	5,469	3,537	9,025	420	190	610
and upwards ...	1,172	839	1,997	203	127	330
Total ...	434,073	364,615	798,688	6,994	5,228	12,222

PROPORTIONS PER CENT.

Under 5 years ...	14·70	17·48	15·95	40·43	45·58	42·64
5 years to 10 years ...	13·35	16·02	14·57	4·35	5·99	5·05
" 15 " ...	10·73	12·88	11·71	2·25	3·14	2·63
" 25 " ...	12·53	16·25	14·23	4·25	7·50	5·64
" 35 " ...	15·49	14·98	15·26	7·03	8·67	7·73
" 45 " ...	18·27	12·58	15·68	11·42	10·44	11·00
" 55 " ...	9·64	6·02	7·99	12·41	7·40	10·27
" 65 " ...	3·76	2·59	3·23	8·95	5·22	7·35
" 75 " ...	1·26	·97	1·13	6·01	3·63	4·99
and upwards ...	·27	·23	·25	2·90	2·43	2·70
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

02. The death rate of males in Victoria is usually greater than that of females at all periods of life, except between the ages of 25 and 35; in the year under notice the death rate of females was the greater in the five divisions occurring between 5 and 45. In England and Wales, during 30 years, relatively to the population more males died than females at all the periods, except those between 10 and 35. This may be seen by reference to the following table, which gives, for the year under review and for a period of 10 years, the number of males and females in Victoria who died at various ages in every 1,000 at the same ages in the living population; also, for a period of 30 years, a similar comparison of the mortality of England and Wales with its population :—

Death rate
at different
ages in
Victoria and
England.

MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT DIFFERENT AGES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND.

Ages.	Number of Deaths to every 1,000 living at each Age.					
	Victoria.				England and Wales.	
	Year 1874.		Average of 10 Years.		Average of 30 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	16·11	14·34	16·68	16·13	23·33	21·51
Under 5 years ...	44·32	37·39	55·08	49·66	72·42	62·46
5 years to 10 years ...	5·25	5·36	7·52	6·95	8·79	8·67
10 " 15 "	3·37	3·49	3·27	3·25	4·95	5·10
15 " 25 "	5·46	6·62	4·95	4·81	7·90	8·22
25 " 35 "	7·32	8·29	7·85	8·28	9·93	10·15
35 " 45 "	10·08	11·90	12·09	11·12	13·03	12·30
45 " 55 "	20·74	17·63	17·52	13·20	18·16	15·67
55 " 65 "	38·36	28·91	29·71	21·98	31·53	28·56
65 " 75 "	76·80	53·72	53·79	43·10	68·54	57·52
75 and upwards*	173·21	151·37	111·71	93·02	147·74	135·36

Death rate
of children
below the
average.

503. Supposing the estimate of population at the various ages on which the calculations for 1874 are based to be correct, the mortality of children under 5 and between 5 and 10 in Victoria was much lower, and the mortality at all the periods above 45 was considerably higher, in the year under review, than during the 10 years of which the death rate at each age is shown in the table. The 10 years referred to are those intervening between the censuses of 1861 and 1871, so that there can be no doubt respecting the correctness of the figures of average population used in making the calculations for that period. There is, however, always a degree of uncertainty respecting estimates of the ages of a population in years distant from those in which a census is taken.

Death rate
of Victoria
lower than
in England.

504. According to the experience of the 10 years, the mortality at all periods of life of both males and females is considerably lower in Victoria than in England and Wales, and, according to the experience of the year under review, this holds good at all periods below 45 years. The figures relating to the period "75 years and upwards" in Victoria are not strictly comparable with those of England and Wales, since the former relate to the whole period from 75 to the end of life, the latter to the period between 75 and 80 only. All the figures show the mortality of children to be very much lower in Victoria than in England.

* The figures in this line relating to England and Wales apply to males and females at from 75 to 80 only. The Victorian returns apply to all over 75.

505. Probably the best method of judging of the suitability of a climate to the sustainment of infantile life is to compare the number of children dying under 1 year of age with the number of births. This is done for a period of 11 years, as follows. It will be seen that the mortality rate of infants in the year under review was slightly above the average, and was higher than in the 4 previous years :—

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age to every 100 Births.				
1864 ...	...	...	...	10·8
1865 ...	...	...	...	13·6
1866 ...	...	...	...	15·3
1867 ...	...	...	...	13·8
1868 ...	...	...	...	11·2
1869 ...	...	...	...	12·6
1870 ...	...	...	...	11·8
1871 ...	...	...	...	11·3
1872 ...	...	...	...	12·2
1873 ...	...	...	...	11·3
1874 ...	...	...	...	12·5
Mean of 11 years ...				12·4

506. The following is a comparison of the Victorian infantile death rate, calculated in this manner, with the similar death rate of each of the neighboring colonies. The figures are all for 1873. It will be observed that in South Australia the rate is much higher than in any of the other colonies. It must, however, be borne in mind that the figures are only for one year, and that, if the calculations were to be extended over a series of years, the result might perhaps be different :—

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year to every 100 Births.				
Victoria ...	...	...	...	11·32
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	9·26
Queensland ...	...	...	...	12·26
South Australia ...	...	...	...	13·93
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	8·73
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	10·81

507. In England and Wales, about 15½ per cent. of the children born die before they complete their first year. It is therefore evident that infantile mortality is much higher there than in any of the Australasian colonies.

508. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, 421 infants were born alive in 1874. Of these, 31, or upwards of 7 per cent., died before leaving the institution.

509. As in all parts of the world, so far as is known, more births of males occur than of females, so also in almost all countries do a larger proportion of male than female infants die. In England and Wales, during seven years, the proportion of male infants dying before completing their first year was 17 to every 100 births of boys, and the

proportion of female infants dying was 14 to every 100 births of girls. In Victoria, during the past year, the proportion of male infants dying was 13·46, and the proportion of female infants dying was 11·43 to every 100 births of males and females respectively.

Deaths from each class of causes in Victoria and England.

510. As compared with the total mortality, that from zymotic diseases, including all those of an endemic, epidemic, contagious, or infectious character, is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales, as also is that from external causes and violence; the mortality from constitutional diseases, including phthisis or consumption, tabes mesenterica, scrofula, &c.; that from local diseases, being those which have their seat in particular organs; and that from developmental diseases, being those of growth, nutrition, and decay—is less in Victoria than in England. These facts are brought out in the following table, which shows the proportion that deaths from each class of diseases bear to the total deaths in Victoria and England:—

DEATHS FROM EACH CLASS OF CAUSES.—PROPORTION TO THE TOTAL DEATHS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths in 1,000 from all Causes.		
	Victoria.		England and Wales.
	Year 1874.	Average of 16 Years.	Average of 10 Years.
Zymotic diseases ...	285·36	304·71	227·43
Constitutional diseases ...	138·42	130·56	187·54
Local diseases ...	373·15	320·05	388·81
Developmental diseases...	127·91	151·97	161·17
Violence ...	75·16	92·71	35·05
Total ...	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

Death rate from each class of causes in Victoria and England.

511. Comparing the mortality from each class of diseases in Victoria and England and Wales with the total population of the respective countries, it is found that, in the year under review, a lower rate of mortality from all classes of diseases prevailed in Victoria than in England, but that on the average the mortality from zymotic diseases is somewhat higher, and that from all other classes of diseases is considerably lower in Victoria than in England; also that the proportion of deaths from violence is always much greater in Victoria than in England. These results will be observed in the following table, which shows the proportion of deaths from each class of diseases to the living population of Victoria and England and Wales:—

EACH CLASS OF CAUSES.—PROPORTION TO THE LIVING POPULATION
IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Death.	Number of Deaths to every 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Victoria.		England and Wales.
	Year 1874.	Average of 16 Years.	Average of 10 Years.
...	15·30	17·21	22·47
s	15·26	17·04	22·32
es	4·35	5·28	5·07
diseases	2·11	2·21	4·19
...	5·70	5·40	8·68
diseases	1·95	2·53	3·60
...	1·15	1·57	·78

classification of the causes of death in Victoria dates from ^{Deaths from} f 1853, at which period the Act for the registration of ^{phthisis.} s, and marriages came into operation. During the 21½ that period to the end of the year under review over this occurred from phthisis, which is a larger number than ed by any other disease. A few more deaths resulted from n from phthisis, and a few more from atrophy and debility, ants and young children ;† but except these causes of death, hich is a disease, more deaths were occasioned by phthisis other cause whatever. As compared with the total popu- ortality from phthisis has been very even during the past at the fact of this evenness shows that the disease must ; in Victoria, since the population at ages subject to phthisis tween the censuses of 1861 and 1871, ‡ and has certainly ce, if at all, at a much slower rate than the remainder of on, whence it might have been expected that the death rato s would diminish, which has not been the case. The follow- how the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportion ation during each of the last 11 years :—

ears ended with 1874 more deaths were occasioned by phthisis than by accidents, lity, or any other cause. Compare total of next table with totals of tables following, post.

e censuses of 1861 and 1871 the male population between 20 and 35 years of age 36, and the female population between 25 and 30 decreased by 1,394.—See Government n the Census of 1871, pp. 12 and 13 ; Ferres, Melbourne.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1864-1874.

			Deaths from Phthisis.	
Year.			Total Number.	Number per 10,000 of the Mean Population.*
1864	...	...	686	11·64
1865	...	...	741	12·02
1866	...	...	782	12·33
1867	...	...	793	12·20
1868	...	...	746	11·11
1869	...	...	893	12·81
1870	...	...	888	12·51
1871	...	...	841	11·38
1872	...	...	876	11·51
1873	...	...	945	12·11
1874	...	...	1,011	12·66
Total in 11 years			9,202	12·04

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

Deaths from phthisis in Melbourne and England.

513. In Melbourne and suburbs the deaths from phthisis during 1874 were in the proportion of 21·03 per 10,000 of the population, which is a much higher ratio than in the colony, taken as a whole. In ten years the annual proportion in Melbourne and suburbs was 21·23 per 10,000 of the inhabitants. In England and Wales during ten years the annual rate was 25·47 per 10,000 of the population, or still higher than in Melbourne.

Deaths from diseases affecting children.

514. The number of deaths from those complaints which frequently prove fatal to children, but rarely to adults, namely measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, dysentery and diarrhoea, with the addition of atrophy and debility, which are not strictly speaking diseases, are given in the following table for the 11 years ended with 1874 :—

DEATHS FROM DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN, 1864-1874.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria	Whooping-cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Atrophy and Debility.	
1864	...	7	278	451	25	243	528	602
1865	...	11	215	391	304	402	864	749
1866	...	427	462	331	365	525	1,027	817
1867	...	630	621	334	205	430	986	746
1868	...	24	460	451	243	220	640	665
1869	...	24	224	493	100	306	858	723
1870	...	3	24	418	50	244	706	790
1871	...	4	27	255	318	316	626	679
1872	...	7	135	320	227	424	747	692
1873	...	1	188	420	299	357	629	714
1874	...	256	120	375	151	325	846	739
Total in 11 years.		1,394	2,754	4,239	2,287	3,792	8,457	7,916

* For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table following par. 520 *ant.*

515. In the 21½ years ended with 1874, more deaths were set down to atrophy and debility than to any other cause except accidents. The number in that period was 15,489, or about 100 more than from phthisis. Diarrhœa was next to phthisis, and caused 13,499 deaths; and dysentery, which caused 11,084 deaths, was next. Diphtheria was not known in the colony until 1858, since when it has caused 6,362 deaths, and ranks ninth on the list of causes of death. Scarlatina ranks fourteenth, with 1,079 deaths in the period of 21½ years. Whooping-cough ranks seventeenth, with 3,498 deaths; and measles twenty-sixth, with 2,287 deaths.

Deaths from children's diseases in 21½ years.

516. An outbreak of measles took place towards the end of 1874, which caused at least 256 deaths within the year. Prior to that period measles had not prevailed in the colony in an epidemic form since the years 1866–1867. It will be observed that in the years in which measles has been prevalent a large increase has always taken place in the deaths from diarrhœa, the difference, in all probability, arising from the number of cases of that complaint which have supervened upon measles with fatal results. When it has been stated that the death was caused by diarrhœa after measles, it has always been tabulated as the latter; but there is no doubt that the fact of the patient having been affected by the two complaints has not always been mentioned.

Measles and diarrhœa.

517. The following are the proportions that deaths from these diseases respectively bear to the living population in Victoria and England and Wales. It will be seen that the mortality from measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, and atrophy and debility is less, and the mortality from diphtheria, dysentery, and diarrhœa is greater in Victoria than in England:—

Deaths from children's diseases in Victoria and England.

DEATHS FROM CHILDREN'S DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Diseases.	Number of Deaths per 10,000 Living.		
	Victoria.		England and Wales.
	Year 1874.	Mean of 10 Years.	Mean of 5 Years.
Measles	3·21	1·67	4·52
Scarlatina	1·50	3·84	8·57
Diphtheria	4·70	5·64	1·45
Whooping-cough	1·89	3·12	5·32
Dysentery	4·07	5·08	·48
Diarrhœa	10·59	11·12	10·39
Atrophy and debility	9·25	10·48	14·91

518. During the period embracing the 21½ years ended with 1874, deaths from typhoid fever ranked sixth on the list of causes of death, or

Deaths from typhoid fever.

fourth if accidents and atrophy and debility be not taken into account. The only three diseases which caused more deaths than typhoid fever were phthisis, diarrhœa, and dysentery.* The number of deaths from typhoid fever in the period was 8,714. During the year under review, deaths from this complaint were above the average. Relatively to the population they were fewer than those in 1866 and 1867, and about equal to those in 1870, but they were more numerous than those in any other year of the previous decenniad. The following were the deaths from this complaint and their proportion to the living population in each of the last 11 years :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1864-1874.

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 of the Mean Population.†
1864	250	4·24
1865	291	4·72
1866	528	8·33
1867	455	7·00
1868	295	4·40
1869	360	5·16
1870	416	5·86
1871	269	3·64
1872	323	4·24
1873	282	3·61
1874	470	5·88
Total in 11 years	3,939	5·15

NOTE.—It is possible that a very few deaths of true typhus affecting new arrivals, who caught the disease on board ship, may be included in this table. Typhus fever has never spread in Victoria.

Deaths in
childbed.

519. The number of deaths of women in childbed was greater in the year under review than in any other year of the previous decenniad, and was more than twice as great as it was in some of the years in that period. The increase was chiefly in the deaths from metria or puerperal fever, which exceeded by 68 per cent. the number in the worst of the other years, and were twelve times as numerous as they were in one of those years; but there was also a considerable increase in the number of deaths recorded as having occurred from the consequences of child-birth without specific disease. The number of child-bearing women

* In the 11 years ended with 1874 more deaths were caused by typhoid fever than by dysentery. Compare total of next table with that of dysentery in table following paragraph 514 *ante*.

† For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table following paragraph 330 *ante*.

who died in each of the last 11 years, and their proportions to the number of births in the same years, are given in the following table :—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864-1874.

	Deaths of Mothers from—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children born alive.
	Childbirth.	Metria.	Total.	
1864	100	21	121	47·12
1865	99	24	123	47·46
1866	112	26	138	55·18
1867	117	20	137	53·51
1868	110	23	133	48·82
1869	105	18	123	47·23
1870	115	9	124	45·67
1871	90	12	102	37·25
1872	123	16	139	50·80
1873	127	44	171	60·85
1874	142	109	251	93·66
	1,240	322	1,562	53·44

520. Over the whole of the 11 years the proportion of deaths of women in childbed was 1 to every 187 births, but in the year under review the proportion was 1 to every 107 births. In the previous year the ratio was 1 death of a mother to every 164 births. All these proportions are very much higher than those obtaining in England and Wales, where, on the average, 204 births occur to each death of a mother.

Deaths in childbed in Victoria and England.

521. It will, perhaps, scarcely be believed by those who remember the large mortality which took place from measles during the recent outbreak, and who know that every few years a similar outbreak has occurred with equally fatal results, that in the 21½ years ended with 1874 more deaths of mothers have occurred from the consequences of childbirth than of persons of all descriptions from measles, the deaths from childbirth and metria during that period having numbered 2,378, those from measles 2,287.*

Death from childbirth and measles.

522. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital during the year under review 446 women were confined, and 421 children were born alive. Seven deaths of mothers occurred, of which 5 were from the direct consequences of childbirth. In one of the other two instances the death was caused by pneumonia in addition to childbirth, and in the other by measles, also in addition to childbirth. If all these deaths be taken into

Deaths in Lying-in Hospital.

* The same law holds good respecting the 11 years ended with 1874, and this notwithstanding the mortality occasioned by the recent outbreak of measles and by the previous one in 1866-7. The deaths of women in childbed numbered 1,562 in the 11 years, and the deaths from measles 1,394.

account in making the calculation, the proportion would be 1 death of a mother to every 60 births of living children ; if only 5 be so used, the proportion would be 1 death of a mother to every 84 births.

Violent
deaths.

523. Violent deaths are classified under the heads of accident, homicide, suicide, or execution. The first are by far the most frequent, and during the last $21\frac{1}{2}$ years have amounted to 16,576, which is in excess of the number of deaths from any other cause.* During the year under review, deaths under each of these heads, except execution, have been nearly up to, and deaths from suicide have been in excess of, the average. No execution took place during the year ; but this did not result from the absence of cases of homicide, since no less than 23 such cases were registered. It has been already stated (paragraph 306 *ante*) that 1874 was the only year since the establishment of Victoria as an independent colony in which no execution took place. The following were the violent deaths which occurred during the last 11 years :—

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES, 1864-1874.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—									
	Accidents.		Homicide.		Suicide.		Executions.		Total.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1864 ...	591	161	14	2	55	11	4	...	664	174
1865 ...	656	157	19	7	51	13	5	...	731	177
1866 ...	630	139	14	4	68	13	3	...	715	156
1867 ...	601	148	12	12	55	8	5	...	673	168
1868 ...	665	163	12	7	59	8	3	...	739	178
1869 ...	632	134	17	6	53	15	3	...	705	165
1870 ...	641	146	15	14	60	14	5	...	721	174
1871 ...	620	148	13	8	69	21	2	...	704	177
1872 ...	621	138	8	7	62	9	2	...	693	154
1873 ...	602	180	14	6	84	13	5	...	705	199
1874 ...	647	149	17	6	77	20	...	...	741	175
Total ...	6,906	1,663	155	79	693	145	37	...	7,791	1,887
Both sexes	8,569		234		838		37		9,678	

Violent
deaths in
proportion
to living
population.

524. From calculations made by means of these figures and those showing the total mortality of the period from specified causes (118,512), it results that 1 person out of every 12 who die suffers a violent death, 1 out of every 14 meets his death from an accident, 1 out of every 507 is murdered, 1 out of every 141 commits suicide, and 1 out of every 3,203 is executed.

* In the 11 years ended with 1874 more deaths resulted from phthisis than from accidents. Compare total of accidents in next table with total of table following paragraph 512 *ante*.

5. As may be supposed, all descriptions of violent deaths bear much hardly upon males than upon females. The nearest approach to equality is in the deaths by homicide, the females murdered in proportion to their numbers in the population being not a third less than males murdered. No woman suffered execution in the whole of the years. The following are the proportions of males and females who by violence during that period to every 100,000 of their respective persons in the mean living population :—

LEAST DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES PER 100,000 OF SAME SEXES IN LIVING POPULATION, 1864-1874.

			Males.		Females.
Accidents	...	...	163.22	...	48.70
Homicide	...	...	3.66	...	2.31
Suicide	...	...	16.38	...	4.25
Executions	...	...	.88	...	...
Total violent deaths	...	...	184.14	...	55.25

6. It has been already stated (pars. 510 and 511 *ante*) that violent deaths are more frequent in Victoria than in England. A portion of the violent deaths in England are not classed, but there is sufficient evidence to show that a larger number of these deaths in proportion to the population is to be found in Victoria under all the heads. The following are the proportions in the two countries; those relating to Victoria being for the year under review, and the mean of ten years; those relating to England and Wales being also the mean of ten years :—

LEAST DEATHS PER 100,000 OF LIVING POPULATION OF VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Victoria.		England and Wales.
	Year 1874.	Mean of 10 Years.	Mean of 10 Years.
Accidents	99.66	113.52	68.53
Homicide	2.88	3.08	1.95
Suicide	12.14	10.82	6.69
Execution	...	.54	.06
Violent deaths not classified...	...	...	1.03
Total violent deaths	114.69	126.96	78.27

7. From the period of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act coming into force to the end of 1874, 207,804 deaths were registered, of which 206,311 were from specified causes. In the following

table these have been arranged in the order of their fatality, and number of deaths from each cause has been shown :—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY, 1853-1874.

Order of Fatality.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Order of Fatality.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.
1	Accidents ...	16,576	45	Scrofula ...	...
2	Atrophy and debility ...	15,489	46	Influenza, coryza, catarrh, &c. ...	...
3	Phthisis* ...	15,386	47	Kidney disease, &c. ...	...
4	Diarrhoea ...	13,499	48	Erysipelas ...	...
5	Dysentery ...	11,084	49	Malformations ...	...
6	Typhoid fever, &c.† ...	8,714	50	Laryngitis ...	...
7	Pneumonia ...	8,041	51	Remittent fever ...	...
8	Convulsions ...	7,897	52	Jaundice, gallstone ...	...
9	Heart disease, &c. ...	7,276	53	Tubercular disease not classed ...	...
10	Diphtheria ...	6,362	54	Quinsy ...	...
11	Teething ...	6,278	55	Venerereal diseases ...	...
12	Bronchitis ...	5,699	56	Ileus ...	...
13	Brain disease ...	5,188	57	Pericarditis ...	...
14	Scarlatina ...	5,079	58	Asthma ...	...
15	Enteritis ...	3,931	59	Nephria ...	...
16	Premature birth ...	3,586	60	Murder and manslaughter	...
17	Whooping-cough ...	3,498	61	Joint disease, &c. ...	...
18	Apoplexy ...	3,371	62	Ascites ...	...
19	Hydrocephalus ...	3,353	63	Privation ...	...
20	Cephalitis ...	3,221	64	Mortification ...	...
21	Croup ...	2,750	65	Miasmatic diseases not classed ...	...
22	Cancer ...	2,596	66	Ulceration of intestines	...
23	Liver disease, &c. ...	2,475	67	Hernia ...	...
24	Old age ...	2,415	68	Hydatids ...	...
25	Childbirth and metria ...	2,378	69	Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	...
26	Measles ...	2,287	70	Tumor ...	...
27	Gastritis ...	1,795	71	Insanity ...	...
28	Tabes mesenterica ...	1,789	72	Skin disease, &c. ...	...
29	Hepatitis ...	1,731	73	Nephritis ...	...
30	Dropsy ...	1,711	74	Purpura and scurvy ...	...
31	Paralysis ...	1,551	75	Cyanosis ...	...
32	Alcoholism ...	1,423	76	Cystitis ...	...
33	Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ...	1,385	77	Diathetic diseases not classed ...	...
34	Want of breast milk ...	1,374	78	Diabetes ...	...
35	Suicide ...	1,187	79	Intussusception ...	...
36	Lung disease, &c. ...	1,152	80	Ulcer ...	...
37	Peritonitis ...	1,151	81	Arthritis ...	...
38	Aneurism ...	1,069	82	Gout... ...	...
39	Pleurisy ...	1,009	83	Ovarian dropsy ...	...
40	Cholera ...	959	84	Ague ...	...
41	Stomach disease, &c. ...	956			
42	Rheumatism ...	838			
43	Thrush ...	788			
44	Epilepsy ...	762			

* Including deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis.

† A few cases of true typhus are included in this line. They are of persons who have been sick by the disease on board ship prior to their arrival in the colony. The disease has never been in Victoria.

USES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY, 1853-1874—continued.

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Order of Fatality.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.
een disease, &c. ...	67	102	Pancreas disease, &c. ...	12
ne, gravel ...	65	103	Developmental diseases of children not classed ...	11
ecution ...	63	104	Polypus ...	6
ramenia ...	53	105	Glanders ...	2
orms ...	52	106	Developmental diseases not classed ...	1
icture of intestines ...	50			
ma ...	48			
rbuncle, boil ...	47			
huria ...	43			
legmon, whitlow, &c. ...	40		Deaths from specified causes ...	206,311
icken-pox, &c. ...	35		Deaths from unspecified causes ...	1,493
orea ...	31			
stula ...	31			
etic diseases not classed	22			
titis, periostitis, &c. ...	21			
allpox ...	21		Deaths from all causes in 21½ years ...	207,804
rasitic diseases not classed ...	13			

The following is a statement of the number of cases of sickness and deaths in principal charitable institutions during the year 1874, the of deaths in those institutions, and the number of cases of to each death :—

SICKNESS AND DEATHS IN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1874.

Name of Institution.	Number of Cases of Sickness treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Cases of Sickness to each Death.
Hospitals ...	14,301	1,441	10
for Diseases of Women and n*	290	11	26
Hospital ...	446†	7‡	64
at Asylums ...	1,971	169	12
e Immigrants' Home§	...	92	...
Asylums ...	818	10	82
for the Insane ...	1,536||	168	9

ospital for the Diseases of Women and Children is attached to the Lying-in Hospital.
the number of women confined in the institution.
re the deaths of women only ; 31 of the children born in the institution also died.
rd is kept at the Immigrants' Home of the number of cases of sickness treated.
respect to which no other disease than insanity has been entered have not generally been
The exception has been where such cases have terminated fatally, which occurred in four

Ages in 529. The following are the ages of persons who were inmates of
charitable
institutions. same institutions during the year :—

AGES OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1874.

Ages.	General Hospitals.	Lying-in and Diseased Women's and Children's Hospital.	Benevolent Asylums.	Immigrants' Home.	Orphan Asylums.	Hospitals for the Insane.
Under 5 years...	262	1	34	292	102	1
5 years to 10 " ...	586	...	3	187	558	1
10 " 15 " ...	849	4	2	86	534	1
15 " 25 " ...	2,354	382	45	998	45	1
25 " 35 " ...	2,478	255	66	2,193	1	1
35 " 45 " ...	3,160	73	149	2,213	...	1
45 " 55 " ...	2,408	20	233	1,694	...	1
55 " 65 " ...	1,341	1	351	1,127	...	1
65 and upwards ...	847	...	773	646	...	1
Age unknown ...	26	...	...	...	20	1
Total ...	14,311	736	1,656	9,436	1,260	1

Cremorne Asylum.

530. In addition to the Government institutions, named as hospitals for the insane in the last two tables, there is a private lunatic asylum, Cremorne, near Melbourne, in which 40 cases of sickness and 1 death occurred during the year.

Lunatics.

531. In all the asylums at the end of 1874 there were 2,454 lunatics, viz., 1,434 males and 1,020 females. These numbers furnish a proportion of 1 lunatic to every 329 of the population; 1 lunatic male to every 306 females; 1 lunatic male to every 362 females. Of the male lunatics, 168, or 1 in 9, and of the female lunatics, 140, or 1 in 7, were supposed to be curable, and the remainder incurable.

Deaths in public institutions.

532. The following deaths occurred during 1874 in institutions wholly or partially supported by the State :—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1874.

	Number of Deaths
General Hospitals ...	1,441
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	11
Lying-in Hospital ...	38*
Benevolent Asylums ...	169
Melbourne Immigrants' Home ...	92
Orphan Asylums ...	10
Hospitals for the Insane ...	168
Blind Asylum ...	2
Retreat for Inebriates ...	2
Female Refuges ...	3
Industrial Schools ...	34
Gaols ...	27
Penal Establishments ...	3
Total ...	2,000

* This includes the deaths of 81 children born in the institution.

533. The total number of deaths during the year being 12,222, it follows that the death of 1 out of every 6 persons who died took place in a penal or charitable institution. This is the same proportion as obtained in 1873. Proportion in public institutions.

534. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1874 was returned as 22,291. It was, at the same time, stated that the vaccinators in a few small districts had omitted to send in returns. The number of births during the year being 26,800, it follows that the provisions of the Vaccination Statute were effective in the case of upwards of 83 per cent. of the children born in the colony. This is an improvement upon the experience of the previous year, when the returns showed that only 80 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Vaccinations

535. The following are the results of the meteorological observations taken at the different stations throughout the colony during 1874. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations; but a correction is applied in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night :— Meteorological observations, 1874.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1874.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
		Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	ft.	°	°	°	In.	No.	In.	0—1	0—10
Portland ...	37·0	...	...	61·5	29·971	170	32·11	·78	4·4
Melbourne ...	91·3	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·930	134	28·10	·72	6·1
Cape Otway ...	270·0	95·0	37·0	54·7	29·749	157	42·44	·89	7·5
Geelong ...	758·0	109·5	30·0	58·3	29·220	80	19·58	·75	4·6
Ararat ...	1,050·0	...	...	...	...	60	23·17	...	...
Ballarat ...	1,438·0	107·3	25·0	55·2	28·470	130	27·83	·65	5·7

NOTE.—For an extended account of the meteorology of Victoria, see par. 54 to par. 95 ante.

PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

536. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship, and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination accord- Abolition of State aid to religion.

ing to the number of its members at the preceding census. provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 4) reserved for the Royal Assent on the 15th July 1870, and assented on the 6th January 1871; the repeal to take effect from and after 31st December 1875. No monetary aid to religion will therefore be given by the State after the termination of the present year.

Churches
and clergy.

537. The following is a return of the number of registered clergymen of different denominations during 1874, the number of churches and other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons whom there is accommodation, and the number usually attending at principal Sabbath or Sunday service and the number of services performed during the year :—

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1874.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Clergy.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Number of Services performed during the Year.
		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Usually Attending.	
Church of England ...	137	445	65,929	41,180	24,
Roman Catholics ...	91	347	87,125	66,726	35.
Presbyterians ...	147	600	73,465	62,615	31,
Wesleyans ...	148	783	129,824	89,091	79,
Independents ...	48	105	16,598	8,776	8,
Baptists ...	44	63	12,665	8,890	8.
Evangelical Lutherans	10	43	3,700	2,000	2,
Welsh Calvinists ...	3	7	1,250	855	
Church of Christ ...	8	34	7,000	3,428	4,
Other Christians ...	12	16	2,960	1,109	3,
Jews ...	6	7	1,350	531	1,
Other sects ...	...	5	1,260	400	1.
Total ...	654	2,455	403,126	285,601	199,

Sabbath
schools.

538. The following is the number of Sunday or Sabbath schools connected with each of the same denominations, also the number of teachers and the number of scholars in such schools :—

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1874.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England ...	273	2,187	20,711
Roman Catholics ...	205	1,212	24,048
Presbyterians...	314	2,318	26,351
Wesleyans ...	492	5,065	42,550

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1874—continued.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Anglicans	70	775	6,045
Baptists	50	476	4,126
Cal Lutherans	13	50	530
Calvinists	7	81	600
Christians	12	139	1,055
Christians	7	32	305
Christians	3	17	244
Christians	3	32	163
Total	1,449	12,384	126,728

The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on 1 January 1853. This Act provides for the appointment of a senate consisting of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be elected, and for the election by them, out of their own body, of a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate to be presided over by a warden, as soon as the superior degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Music, are conferred, number not less than 100; * also for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue. It further provides that no religious test shall be administered to any person to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the University.

Melbourne
University.

Royal letters-patent, under the sign-manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March 1859, declaring that all degrees granted or thereafter to be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

University
ranks with
English
Universities

The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd March 1854, and the building was opened on the 3rd October in the same year.

Date of
founding
University.

A wealthy and public spirited colonist, the Hon. Samuel Wilson, has recently given the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting a hall to the University. It is expected that this amount will

Gift of
£30,000.

Number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th June of that year.

be sufficient to provide for the erection of a hall 160 feet long and 5½ feet wide. Intelligence has since been received that the liberal donor has received the honor of knighthood from Her Majesty.

Matriculated students. 543. The number of students who matriculated in 1874 was 118, against 98 in the previous year. Since the University was opened the total number of students who have matriculated has been 830.

Attendance at lectures. 544. The following are the students who attended lectures in the various branches taught at the University during 1874 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—NUMBER OF STUDENTS, 1874.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	71	1	72
Laws	43	...	43
Engineering	18	...	18
Medicine	42	2	44
Total	174	3	177

Graduates. 545. The number of graduates in 1874 was 29, of whom 24 receive direct and 5 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the former, 12 graduated B.A. 6 M.A., 2 M.B., and 4 LL.B. The *ad eundem* degrees were all M.A. From the first opening of the University to the end of 1874 the following degrees have been taken :—

NUMBER OF GRADUATES, 1855-1874.

Degrees.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i> .	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	92	46	138
Master of Arts	55	63	118
Bachelor of Medicine	23	6	29
Doctor of Medicine	10	57	67
Bachelor of Laws	29	5	34
Doctor of Laws	1	9	10
Total	210	186	396

Receipts and expenditure. 546. The revenue of the University during 1874 amounted £14,516, of which £9,000 was derived from Government aid, £5,3 from college fees, and £214 from other sources. The total expenditure during the year was £16,393.

Education Act. 547. Prior to the year 1862, two systems of education, named respectively the denominational and the national, were supported by the State in Victoria; but in the September of that year they were blended in one system under the Common Schools Act (25 Vict. No. 149). The

was repealed by the Education Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447), which came into force on the 1st January 1873.

48. The present Act provides for the forming of a Department of Education, to be presided over by a responsible Minister of the Crown, named the Minister of Public Instruction, and for the appointment, by the Governor in Council, of a Secretary, Inspector-General, and other officers necessary for the conduct of such department.

49. The education to be given under the Act is to be purely secular, and no teacher is allowed to impart other than secular instruction in any State school building.

50. The education is to be compulsory, each child between six and sixteen years of age being required to attend at a State school for a period of sixty days in each half-year, unless such child has already been educated up to a certain standard, is under efficient instruction elsewhere, or is prevented from attending by reason of sickness, distance, or other unavoidable cause. A parent not sending a child to school, except as exempted as above, is liable to a penalty of 5s. for the first offence and 20s. for each subsequent offence, or in default to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding seven days.

51. The education is to be free, so far as the following subjects are concerned:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drill, and, where practicable, gymnastics; also sewing and needlework for girls. To these, singing and drawing are generally added, although not required to be taught free by the Act.

52. In addition to the free education provided by the State, extra subjects, at the option of the parent, are allowed to be taught and charged for at certain rates to be prescribed by regulation, but in no case to exceed 1s. per week for each subject. The following are the extra subjects at present on the list, and the maximum weekly rates of payment:—Latin or French, 1s.; Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry, 6d.; mensuration, book-keeping, and the elements of natural science, 3d. Instruction in these subjects must be given so as not to interrupt the course of free instruction prescribed by law.

53. The following is a statement of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools during the two years since the new Act has been in operation, in the last year under the former system. It will be observed that there is a large increase in the number of scholars, and, as a necessary consequence, of instructors; but there is only a slight increase in the number of schools, it having been the policy of the State to close small schools and to favor the establishment of large ones, for which purpose

capacious school buildings have been erected or are in course of erection in all suitable places :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	District Children (estimated).
1872	1,048	2,416	135,962	118,498
1873	1,078	3,149	207,026	181,131
1874	1,111	3,715	216,144	188,380

Private schools.

554. In addition to the schools aided or supported by the State there have always been a number of private schools in different parts of the colony. These have suffered in consequence of the free system of education provided by the Government, and a number have been closed for lack of support. The returns, therefore, of the first year of the introduction of the new system showed a considerable falling off in these schools and in the teachers and scholars attending them. Of the schools there was a further falling off in 1874, but of teachers and scholars there was an increase as compared with the numbers in the former year. The following are the figures in the same three years :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872, 1873, AND 1874.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1872 	888	1,841	24,781
1873 	653	1,446	18,428
1874 	610	1,509	22,448

Public and private schools.

555. Taking public and private schools together, a considerable falling off is observed in the number of schools, but a large increase in the number of teachers and scholars.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872, 1873, AND 1874.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1872 	1,936	4,257	160,743
1873 	1,731	4,595	226,254
1874 	1,721	5,224	238,592

Sexes of scholars.

556. In public schools the number of boys has always been greater than that of girls, but in private schools, the reverse has been the case.

The total number of boys receiving school education has also been always greater than that of girls. The following table shows the number of scholars of either sex in the three years :—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS, 1872, 1873, AND 1874.

Year.	Public Schools.		Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1872 ...	73,826	62,136	11,186	13,595	85,012	75,731
1873 ...	109,560	98,266	8,400	10,028	117,960	108,294
1874 ...	111,408	104,736	10,652	11,796	122,060	116,532

557. Included with the private schools are five schools of a superior character, called colleges or grammar schools, at which a high class of education is imparted, and in connection with several of which there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest pupils to complete their education at the University. These schools are all connected with some religious denomination, and all, some years since, received grants from the State for the erection of their school buildings. The following table shows the names of these schools and of the religious denomination with which each is connected, the amounts of money each has received from Government in aid of building, and the number of teachers and scholars in each during the year 1874 :—

COLLEGES, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, ETC.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received from Government in aid of Building.	Number of Masters, 1874.	Number of Scholars, 1874.
		£		
Melbourne Grammar School ...	Church of England	13,784	7	123
Geelong Grammar School ...	"	7,000	8	137
Scotch College, Melbourne ...	Presbyterian ...	6,445	15	335
Wesley College, Melbourne ..	Wesleyan ...	2,769	11	271
St. Patrick's College, Melbourne ...	Roman Catholic ...	2,500	9	158
	Total ...	32,498	50	1,024

558. The Melbourne Public Library was opened on the 11th February 1856. At the time of its opening, only a small portion of the building had been completed. Very important additions have, however, been

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

Public Library.

made to it since, but it is still unfinished. The total cost of the building to the end of 1874 was £107,990, all of which was provided by the Government. The further aid it received from the State in the same period was £107,269, of which £14,876 was received during 1874. Since its opening the library has received donations from private persons of nearly 60,000 objects, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., valued altogether at something less than £11,000. The total number of books at the end of 1874 was 83,231. The library is kept open to the public free of charge on week days, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and was visited in 1874 by 239,188 persons, or by about 10,000 more than in 1873.

**National
Gallery.**

559. The National Gallery is in the same building as the Melbourne Public Library. It contained, at the end of 1874, 69 oil paintings, 158 statues and works of art, and 5,650 water-color drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. The general public are admitted, without charge, on week days, between the hours of noon and 5 p.m. in summer, and noon and 4 p.m. in winter.

**Schools of
painting
and design.**

560. In connection with the National Gallery there is a school of painting, which was attended in 1874 by 3 male and 24 female students; and a school of design, which was attended in the same year by 54 male and 135 female students.

**Technologi-
cal Museum.**

561. The Industrial and Technological Museum is in the same building, and is open to the public during the same hours as the National Gallery. It contained, at the end of 1874, 182 books, pamphlets, maps, &c., 15,035 specimens, and 107 drawings. Class lectures delivered in 1874 on chemistry were attended by 22 students, on mining and mineralogy by 11 students, on mathematics by 2 students, and on telegraphy by 85 students, of whom 10 were females.

**National
Museum.**

562. The National Museum is in a building attached to the Melbourne University. It is open to the public, without payment, on week-days, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and was visited by 100,514 persons in 1874, as against 89,491 in 1873. The cost of erecting the building was £8,475. The amount spent on maintenance in 1874 was £2,047, of which £712 was expended on purchases, &c., and £1,335 on salaries and wages.

**Supreme
Court
Library.**

563. The Supreme Court Library is supported by fees paid by barristers and attorneys on admission to practise at the Supreme Court, and is free to both branches of the legal profession between the hours of 9 to 12 on Saturdays, and 9 to 4 on other days. Besides the library in Melbourne, there are 9 branches in circuit towns. The total number of volumes at the end of 1874 was 11,365, and the amount expended from the commencement to that date was close upon £10,000.

4. Free Libraries, Athenæums, or Mechanics' or Literary Institutes, in most of the towns of the colony. These institutions numbered in 1874, and over a million visits were paid in that year to 68 of number, which kept visitors' books. The number of volumes they possessed in 1874 was 174,103, of which over 13,000 were presented by private persons. The cost of the buildings was £90,280, the amount received from Government from the first commencement was £388, and the amount from private sources was £158,510. Mechanics' Institutes, &c.
5. There is no poor law in Victoria, but a very complete organization exists for the relief of the sick, the infirm, and the necessitous, by means of the many excellent charitable institutions which are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the colony. These establishments are the most part subsidized by the State. Many of them are also wholly contributed to by private persons. Charitable institutions
6. The most important charitable institutions are the general hospitals, of which there are 32 in existence. Two of these institutions are situated in Melbourne, and the remainder at the following places:—Alexandra, Amherst, Ararat, Ballarat, Beechworth, Belfast, Geelong, Castlemaine, Clunes, Creswick, Daylesford, Dunolly, Geelong, Ilfracombe, Heathcote, Horsham, Inglewood, Kilmore, Kyneton, Maldon, Mansfield, Maryborough, Pleasant Creek, Portland, Sale, St. Arnaud, Swan Hill, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, and Wood's Point. All the institutions afford relief both to in-door and out-door patients. General hospitals.
7. The Lying-in Hospital is in Melbourne; attached to it is a hospital for the diseases of women and children, which affords out-door relief as in-door relief. Lying-in hospitals.
8. There are five Benevolent Asylums, where aged and infirm persons are received as inmates, and out-door relief is also given. These institutions are situated at Ballarat, Beechworth, Bendigo, Castlemaine and Melbourne. A small maternity hospital is attached to Ballarat Benevolent Asylum. Benevolent asylums.
9. In Melbourne there is a second institution partaking of the character of a Benevolent Asylum, called the Immigrant's Home. It was founded in the first instance, as its name implies, for the purpose of affording relief and accommodation to new arrivals, but it now assists those who are in want without reference to the period of their residence in the colony. Immigrant Home.
10. The Orphan Asylums are seven in number, namely, one for the children of all denominations at Ballarat, a Protestant and two Roman Catholic asylums in Melbourne, and the same number belonging to each of those divisions of the population at Geelong. The duplicate

Roman Catholic institutions at Melbourne and Geelong are accounted for by the fact that one institution at either of those places is for boys, and the other for girls.

Lunatic asylums.

571. The Hospitals for the Insane, four in number, are State institutions; two are situated in the neighborhood of Melbourne, one at Ararat, and one at Beechworth. The bulk of the patients are taken in gratuitously, but payment is required on behalf of such as are known to be in good circumstances.

Industrial and Reformatory schools.

572. The Industrial and Reformatory Schools are also State institutions and are nine in number. The former are situated in Melbourne, Sunbury, Geelong, Ballarat, and Sandhurst. The *Nelson* training ship, moored in Hobson's Bay, is also an industrial school. The reformatories are at Sunbury and Coburg, and in the Roman Catholic Convent at Abbotsford.* The children from the Sunbury schools are about to be removed to a new building in the Royal Park, Melbourne. A portion of the children received in all the industrial schools are boarded out with suitable families. The number so placed out, at the end of 1874, was 648.

Refuges.

573. Refuges for fallen women have been established at Melbourne, Ballarat, and Geelong, and one, called a Magdalen Asylum, at Abbotsford. The last-named institution is connected with the Roman Catholic denomination.

Blind asylum.

574. In Melbourne, there is an asylum and school for the blind, the objects of which are to provide blind persons with suitable education of a "religious, general, and industrial character." Baskets, mats, fishing, fruit, and horse nets, manufactured by the blind inmates, are sold at the institution. The sales of such articles in 1874 amounted to £534 and in the previous year to £228. In addition to the articles sold, 95 mattresses for use in the asylum were made in 1874. At the end of that year, the value of the stock in hand of unsold articles, was £138.

Deaf and Dumb institution.

575. There is also a Deaf and Dumb institution in the metropolis, the objects of which are to provide a home and instruction for deaf mutes, and to assist in the maintenance of any such persons whose parents or friends may not be able to pay the required fees. Deaf and dumb children of persons in good circumstances are received as private pupils into the family of the superintendent. In the industrial department, all girls are instructed in needle and household work, and some of the elder girls assist in the laundry. Some of the boys are learning the boot and shoe trade, others tailoring, and some are employed

* For further information respecting reformatories, see paragraph 323 ante.

gardening. Bequests from three persons, amounting in the aggregate to £122, were bequeathed to the institution during the year.

576. Besides the institutions already named, there is an Eye and Ear Hospital and a Children's Hospital in Melbourne. The last-named institution received no aid from the State in 1874.

Eye and Ear and Children's hospitals.

577. The following is a statement of the amount of accommodation for indoor patients in these institutions :—

Accommodation in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Wards or Rooms.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals ...	32	224	2,151,758	1,970	1,092
Lying-in Hospital *	1	18	62,850	64	982
Blind Asylum ...	1	9	112,788	99	1,139
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	63	1,116
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	10,694	21	509
Children's Hospital ...	1	4	8,897	19	468
Benevolent Asylums ...	5	113	802,914	1,139	705
Immigrants' Home ...	1	37	247,588	396	625
Orphan Asylums ...	7	67	716,642	1,160	618
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	9	82	1,283,474	1,834	700
Hospitals for the Insane ...	4	395	2,343,331	2,378	985
Female Refugees ...	4	51	119,860	182	659
Total ...	67	1,007	7,931,108	9,325	851

578. It will be observed that, supposing all the beds to be full, the number of cubic feet to each inmate would vary from 1,139 in the Blind Asylum, 1,116 in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and 1,092 in the General Hospitals, to 468 in Children's Hospital, and 509 in the Eye and Ear Hospital; also that the average amount of space in all the institutions would be 851 feet. According to the best authorities, the smallest amount of space which should be allowed to each individual is 1,200 cubic feet. This standard is not reached in any of the institutions respecting which particulars are given in the table.

Cubic capacity of wards.

579. In the Cremorne Private Lunatic Asylum there are 32 rooms, the cubic capacity of which is 138,600 feet. The number of beds being 30, the number of cubic feet to each inmate is 4,620.

Cremorne Asylum.

580. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in these institutions during the year; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to the inmates :—

Inmates & deaths.

* Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1874.

Name of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to—	
	Total during the Year.	Average at one time.		Total Number of Inmates.	Average Number of Inmates.
General Hospitals ...	14,311	1,448.5	1,441	per cent. 10.07	per cent. 99.48
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	736	28.0	18*	2.45	64.29
Blind Asylum ...	106	85.5	2	1.89	2.34
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	84	73.0	...	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	143	20.5	...	...	...
Children's Hospital ...	78	9.5	9	11.54	94.74
Benevolent Asylums ...	1,656	1,079.5	169	10.21	15.66
Immigrants' Home ...	9,436	445.5	92	.97	20.65
Orphan Asylums ...	1,260	991.0	10	.79	1.01
Industrial and Reformatory ...					
Schools ...	2,784	1,799.5	37	1.33	2.06
Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,914	2,392.5	168	5.76	7.02
Female Refugees ...	293	151.5	3	1.02	1.98
Total ...	33,801	8,524.5	1,949	5.76	22.86

Cremorne Asylum.

581. In the Cremorne Asylum the total number of inmates in 1874 was 68, and the average number, 14. One death occurred; this was, therefore, in the proportion of 1.47 to the total, and 7.14 to the average number of inmates.

Birthplaces of inmates.

582. The birthplaces of the inmates of most of the charitable institutions are given in the following table; also the proportions of those of each birthplace to the numbers of the same birthplace in the total population. It will be noticed that the Irish benefited by the public charities much more than persons of any other nationality, and next to them the English, then the Scotch, then the Chinese, and the natives of the Australian colonies least of all:—

BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1874.

Name of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England & Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	China.	Other countries and unknown.	Total.
General Hospitals ...	3,227	4,793	3,537	1,410	316	1,028	14,311
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	212	217	217	41	...	49	736
Blind Asylum ...	100	2	1	2	...	1	106
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	80	1	...	3	...	...	84
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	56	40	37	9	...	1	143
Benevolent Asylums ...	81	796	497	156	29	97	1,656
Immigrants' Home ...	952	4,399	2,733	867	1	484	9,436
Orphan Asylums ...	1,074	44	35	22	...	85	1,260
Industrial Schools† ...	1,387	17	23	4	...	141	1,572
Hospitals for the Insane ...	146	672	804	242	71	324	2,259‡
Total ...	7,315	10,981	7,884	2,756	417	2,210	31,563
Proportions per 1,000 of the population	18.58	58.48	71.42	44.63	21.25	...	39.52

* Not including the deaths of 31 infants born in the institution.

† The birthplaces of inmates of reformatories are given par. 323 ante.

‡ These figures are less than those in the previous table, since in one of the asylums the return of birthplaces was only given respecting patients admitted during the year.

The following is a return of the religions of the inmates of such charitable institutions as furnished the return ; also the proportions of the inmates of each sect to the numbers of the same sect in the population. It will be observed that Roman Catholics get much benefit from charitable institutions, and Jews less, than either Protestants or Pagans :—

RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1874.

name of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects and of no Sect.	Unknown.	Total.
Hospitals ...	9,472	4,375	30	304	92	38	14,311
Hospital, &c. ...	602	131	3	...	...	...	736
Asylum ...	89	16	1	...	...	...	106
Dumb Asylum ...	72	12	...	...	...	...	84
Ear Hospital ...	83	52	...	...	8	...	143
Asylums ...	1,107	508	6	16	5	14	1,656
Orphan's Home ...	6,459	2,841	3	4	127	2	9,436
Asylums ...	655	585	...	...	...	20	1,260
Industrial Schools* ...	800	772	...	...	...	...	1,572
Asylums for the Insane ...	1,255	713	10	70	211	...	2,259†
Total ...	20,594	10,005	53	394	517	...	31,563
Proportions per 1,000 of the population	35·67	52·57	13·31	20·01	...	...	39·52

By the following table, which shows the receipts and expenditure of various institutions, it will be observed that about three-fourths of the revenue of all the institutions is derived from State grants :—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1874.

name of Institution.	Receipts.				Expenditure.
	From Government.	From Private Contributions.	From other sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Hospitals ...	59,040	31,642	8,617	99,299	106,952
Hospital, &c. ...	2,545	1,640	...	4,185	3,156
Asylum ...	1,645	1,097	1,406	4,148	5,363
Dumb Asylum ...	2,969	1,850	729	5,548	5,349
Ear Hospital ...	600	467	...	1,067	761
Asylums ...	...	531	...	531	471
Orphan's Asylums ...	22,089	7,230	4,341	33,660	34,389
Orphan's Home ...	5,000	809	975	6,784	6,759
Asylums ...	14,105	5,387	4,328	23,820	22,112
Industrial and Reformatory ...	38,441	...	4,222	42,663	39,927
Asylums for the Insane ...	87,632	...	2,830	90,462	87,632
Refuges ...	1,495	...	5,472	6,967	7,120
Total ...	235,561	50,653	32,920	319,134	319,891

* Religions of inmates of reformatories are given par. 323 ante.

† Return from one of the asylums the religions were given of those patients only who were receiving the year.

Benevolent
societies.

585. Returns were received during the year from 28 benevolent or philanthropic societies. These associations are for the relief of distressed and indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connection with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the designations of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 9,143; the receipts amounted to £18,858, of which £4,915 was from the Government; and the expenditure to £13,003.

Retreat for
inebriates.

586. A Retreat for Inebriates has been established in the neighborhood of Melbourne, and was opened in October 1873. Habitual drunkards may apply to be admitted to this institution, or they may be committed to it by Judges of County Courts.* The following is a statement of the number of inmates in 1874:—

RETREAT FOR INEBRIATES, 1874.

At the beginning of the Year.	Admitted during the Year.			Discharged during the Year.			Remaining at the end of the Year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Died.	Otherwise.	Total.	
4	21	2	23	2	19	21	6

Particulars
respecting
inebriates.

587. The following particulars have been received respecting the 23 persons who entered this institution in 1874:—18 had been educated at a common school and 5 at a university; 14 had had delirium tremens; all used tobacco; 17 were married and 6 single; 11 were natives of England, 7 of Ireland, 2 of Scotland, 2 of Victoria, and 1 of Tasmania; 5 were hotelkeepers, 2 bookkeepers, 2 squatters, 2 farmers, 1 ironmonger, 1 attorney, 1 student, 1 pawnbroker, 1 sodawater manufacturer, 1 teacher, 1 mariner, 1 poulterer, 1 had been in the army, and 3 were of no occupation; 17 had been constant and 6 periodical drinkers; the age of the oldest was 55, of the youngest 23, and the average age was 40; 4 had had intemperate parents; 20 entered voluntarily and 3 compulsorily; 8 were ordered to be detained for 1 month, 1 for 2, 7 for 3, 1 for 4, and 6 for 6 months. Of the 19 discharged, 5 left with great hopes of a permanent cure, 7 were much improved; 2 returned, of whom 1 was cured and 1 remained in the Retreat; 3 reverted to their indulgence; 2 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Receipts and
expenditure.

588. The receipts of this institution in 1874 amounted to £1,819, of which £500 was from Government, £611 from subscriptions and dona-

* Under Act 36 Vict. No. 449.

tions, £690 from patients, and the remainder from the sale of hay, grazing horses, &c. The expenditure amounted to £1,869.

589. The Melbourne Home for Governesses, Needlewomen, and Servants contains 20 wards, or rooms, with 22,694 feet of space, and makes up 31 beds. It accommodated 170 inmates—namely, 136 servants and 34 governesses—during 1874, the daily average of inmates during the year being 20. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £555, and the expenditure to £605. Home for females

590. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 102 separate rooms, in each of which is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 84,371. The total number of inmates in 1874 was 1,764; the amount received, all from private sources, was £3,492, namely, £3,434 for maintenance, and £58 for building; and the amount expended was £3,341. Sailors' Home

591. Four Free Dispensaries furnished returns for 1874. These treated 4,509 persons, viz., 1,833 males and 2,676 females during the year. The total receipts amounted to £1,206, of which £500 was from Government, and £706 from private sources. The total expenditure was £1,138. Free dispensary

592. The Friendly Societies which sent in returns relating to 1874 numbered 32, embodying 710 lodges or courts. The average number of members during the year was 42,664. The total period of sickness for which aliment was allowed to members was 45,964½ weeks, or an average of 6½ days to each member. The deaths of members during the year numbered 395, and the deaths of registered wives 227. The total number of registered wives at the end of the year was 25,648. Friendly Societies

593. The income of these societies in 1874 amounted to £138,034, and the expenditure to £122,428. The amount to the credit of funds at the end of the year was £266,073. Income, expenditure, &c.

594. The whole subject of Friendly Societies in Victoria is now under the consideration of a Royal Commission. Friendly Societies Commission

APPENDIX

THE MELBOURNE OBSERVATORY.

By E. J. WHITE, ACTING GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER OF VICTORIA.

The Melbourne Observatory was founded in the year 1853, and placed in charge of Mr. Ellery, who has remained its director up to the present time (1875). The first chosen was at Gellibrand's Point, not far from the old lighthouse; in 1855, however, when Mr. Ellery held also the appointment of manager of the Electric Telegraph at Williamstown, it was removed to a spot in the rear of the Telegraph Office, about 800 feet to the eastward of its first position. The latitude and longitude of this spot, as represented by the place of the transit circle, were frequently determined to be $37^{\circ} 52' 7.2''$ S. and $9^{\text{h.}} 39^{\text{m.}} 38.8^{\text{s.}}$ E. of Greenwich. In the middle of 1863 the Observatory was removed to its present site, in the Government Domain, at Melbourne; and, shortly after, the Magnetical Observatory, which had been established at the Flagstaff Hill in 1858, and presided over by Dr. Schumacher, was amalgamated with it. The Observatory reserve contains an area rather more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The height of the floor of the main building is 92 feet above the level of the sea; and the position of the transit circle is latitude $37^{\circ} 53.3'$ S., and longitude $9^{\text{h.}} 39^{\text{m.}} 54.8^{\text{s.}}$ E.

The main building, which is in the Italian style of architecture, contains the following rooms:—On the basement, two rooms, one of which is occupied by the standard measures of length and weight, and the meteorological instruments in use; the other contains the barograph. The ground floor consists of the library, which is also the official room of the director, and the place of meeting of the Board of Visitors. The principal instrument contained in this room is a fine astronomical clock by Frodsham; this is known as the zone clock, from its having been used in the observations of the southern zones. The strong room, which is fireproof, is filled with books and records. The messenger's room is occupied by that official, who sleeps on the premises. The transit room contains the transit circle, a tape, and a barrel chronograph, the batteries for working the recent instruments which register by electricity, and the transit clock; this last made by Frodsham, and is one of the finest astronomical clocks in existence. A jury appointed to report upon the horological instruments at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, after an examination of the rates of this clock, pronounced it to be the most remarkable for accuracy on record. The ante-room is occupied by the fourth assistant, and contains the commercial books, &c., of the establishment. The assistant astronomer's room contains two astronomical clocks, one by Frodsham, keeping sidereal time, the other by Evans, keeping mean time; this latter controls, by means of electricity, a clock in the hall of the Observatory, and the clocks of the Melbourne railway stations, Houses of Parliament, several private timekeepers, &c.; the principal working astronomical books are also in this room. The prime vertical room contains the piers and portions of the large Ertel transit instrument, which was intended for observing the passages of stars over the east and west verticals, but which was afterwards adapted for observing the zone stars in the meridian; most of the unbound books of the establishment are also deposited in this room. The chronometer room contains the chronometers whilst being rated; it is also filled up with large cases for holding the various small astronomical and physical instruments when not in use. The spectroscopy room contains a large Steinheil spectroscope and subsidiary apparatus. The laboratory contains chemical apparatus, &c. The east transit room is occupied by the zone transit instrument, two barrel chronographs. The workshop is occupied by the Observatory mechanic, and contains two lathes, a planing machine, besides the usual tools of a

mathematical instrument maker. On the upper story is situated the meteorological room, occupied by the second assistant, containing also the air pump apparatus for testing aneroid barometers, various meteorological instruments, and the machine for co-ordinating the curves of the self-recording instruments. Leading from the roof is the north equatorial room, a circular chamber, covered with a revolving dome, containing the small equatorial, of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches aperture.

The great telescope house is situated about 280 feet to the north-west of the main building, and presents a somewhat singular appearance, owing to the difference in height of the two roofs with which it is covered. The roof that covers the great telescope room, when the instrument is not in use, is of a very steep pitch, and is carried by a railway over the other half of the house (which has a nearly flat roof), when it is desired to open up the instrument for celestial observation. The building contains, besides the telescope room, an office for the observer, a large store room, the polishing room, containing the steam-engine and polishing machines, a photographic room, and the boiler house.

The other buildings are distributed over the grounds, and consist of the absolute house, where absolute values of the magnetic elements are determined once a month; the differential house, containing the self-registering magnetic instruments; the thermograph house, containing the self-registering photographic thermometers; the photoheliograph house, a circular chamber, with a revolving hemispherical roof, containing the Dallmeyer photoheliograph; and the south equatorial house, a circular chamber, with a revolving polygonal roof, which contains the equatorial of 8 inches aperture. In the eastern portions of the grounds the various meteorological stands are kept.

INSTRUMENTS.

The transit circle, constructed by Troughton and Simms, and first brought into use at the Observatory in 1861, has an object-glass of 5 inches aperture, and 6 feet focal length; the circle has a diameter of 4 feet, and is read by means of four microscopes, whose micrometer heads are divided into sixty parts, each of which corresponds to a second of arc. The transits are all registered by means of the electric chronograph, and are observed on seven wires, at a mean distance from each other of $1.34s$, or in linear measurement, seven thousandths of an inch. The two collimating telescopes have object-glasses of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches aperture, and 33 inches focal length. The error of horizontality of the axis is found by measuring with the micrometer the distance between the middle transit wire and its image as reflected from a surface of quicksilver, a Bohnenberger eye-piece being always used for this purpose. This has proved itself a first-class instrument; with it are made all the observations for time, position of the Observatory, and absolute places of the heavenly bodies. The work done with this instrument up to the end of 1870 has been published in five volumes, the first two of which were subjected to a rigid scrutiny by the celebrated astronomer, Mr. Gylden, of the Pulkowa Observatory, and the results declared to be such as to entitle them to be placed alongside the best observations obtained in Europe.

The great Melbourne telescope, constructed by Grubb, of Dublin, is a very fine instrument; it was received at the Observatory near the end of the year 1868, and was finally erected in the present house early in the following year. As a piece of mechanism, it has always excited the greatest admiration, the facility of working being something marvellous for so ponderous an instrument; and although at first some disappointment was felt here as to its optical performance, caused probably by some strain to which the speculum then in use had been subjected during its transmission from the maker; yet since the polishing of this mirror by Mr. Le Sueur, in the middle of the year 1870, the telescope has proved itself well adapted for the work for which it was originally constructed, viz., the observation of nebulae and faint clusters of stars.

The telescope is on the Cassegrain construction; the large mirror has a diameter of 4 feet, with a focal length of $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the small mirror is convex, with a diameter of 8 inches, and focal length of 74.7 inches, the effect of the combined mirrors being such that when the rays come to a focus, near the lower end of the tube, they form an image as if they had come from a single mirror of 166 feet focus; an average image of the moon would therefore at this place have a linear

diameter of a little over 18 inches. The telescope is furnished with nine eye-pieces, whose magnifying powers range from 220 up to 1,000.

The equatorial mounting, being on the Fraunhofer plan, allows of an uninterrupted view of the sky, and the whole is moved during observations by a small clock governed by a conical pendulum, which has a differential gearing, so that the telescope, which ordinarily follows the motions of the stars, may be readily made to move with the average motion of the moon. The weight of the whole instrument amounts to more than 8 tons, according to the following detailed statement:—

	lbs.
Speculum and box	3,500
Tube, boiler plate, and lattice	2,670
Polar axis	3,200
Declination axis	1,500
Cradle	1,100
Counterpoises	4,700
Smaller portions	1,500
Total	18,170

The cost of the instrument, including spectroscope, photographic apparatus, &c., has been about £5,500, and the building and piers have cost about £2,000, making a total cost of £7,500. Some photographs of the moon taken with a temporary apparatus while the telescope was in Ireland, were so promising that it was resolved to construct an apparatus specially adapted for the purpose; this was made, and sent out in 1871, and the result fully justifies the anticipations, for some of the photographs of the moon taken with this telescope are considered to surpass those produced by any other instrument.

The south equatorial has a refracting telescope of 8 inches aperture and 9 feet focal length; it is mounted in the Fraunhofer style. The hour and declination circles are read by means of microscope micrometers, which are arranged for this purpose in a manner at once ingenious and convenient. This instrument was constructed by Troughton and Simms; it was received at the Observatory in 1874, just in time to be used for observing the transit of Venus, soon after which some of the parts were returned to the makers for slight alterations; it has therefore not been thoroughly tested yet, but it appears to be a very fine instrument.

The north equatorial, also by Troughton and Simms, was received at the Observatory in 1862; it is a refractor of 4½ inches aperture and 5 feet focal length. This instrument has been extensively used in observations of comets, &c., and has proved itself in every particular to be of first-class quality.

The Newtonian reflector has a mirror of 12 inches diameter and 8 feet focal length; it is mounted equatorially, without clockwork. It has not been much used hitherto for celestial observation, but has served principally as an instrument for obtaining experience in the grinding and polishing of its mirror.

The east transit instrument, called also the zone transit, has a telescope by Ertel and Son, of Munich, the object-glass of which has a diameter of 6½ inches and focal length of 8½ feet; the other parts of the instrument were made in Melbourne. This transit has been generally employed in observing the southern stars in zones three-quarters of a degree wide. The telescope is of first-rate quality; it was received at the Observatory in 1863.

The altazimuth was constructed by Troughton and Simms; it was received at the Observatory in 1857. The telescope has an aperture of 2½ inches with a focal length of 29 inches. The circles are of 18 inches diameter, and are read by microscope micrometers to seconds of arc. This is a first-class instrument, and in the early days of the Observatory was the only one that could be depended upon for absolute measurements. It has of late years been principally employed in the trigonometrical survey of the colony.

The zenith sector, received at the Observatory in the beginning of 1861, is constructed on Airy's principle. It has not been much used since the acquisition of the transit circle, as it is principally intended as a field instrument, for use at the principal stations of the Geodetic Survey.

The photoheliograph, by Dallmeyer, of London, was received at the Observatory in 1874, in time to be used for the observation of the transit of Venus. It photographs an image of the sun of about 4 inches diameter, and one of these is generally taken every fine day.

The time-keeping instruments consist of five astronomical clocks, showing sidereal time, and two for mean time; besides these there are seven box chronometers, four barrel chronographs, and one tape chronograph.

The magnetic instruments are divided into two classes: the absolute instruments which measure the real values of the magnetic elements, and the differential instruments, which measure the periodic variations of the absolute values. The first consist of a magnetic theodolite, for determining the absolute amount of declination (variation of the compass) and of the horizontal force, and a dip circle for the measurement of the absolute inclination. The differential instruments are three: one registers the variations of the declination, another the inclination, the third the horizontal force. All the differential instruments record their measures by means of photography on a sheet of sensitized paper, wrapped round a cylinder which revolves by means of clockwork once in 24 hours. In connection with these instruments is also an apparatus for measuring the ordinates of photographic curves. All these instruments have been in use at the Observatory since the year 1867.

Besides the usual barometers, thermometers, rain gauges, &c., for measuring pressure of the atmosphere, the temperature of the air, soil at various depths, solar radiation, minimum radiation, surface water, evaporation, &c., and the amount of rainfall, the principal meteorological instruments are as follows:—

The anemograph, received at the Observatory in 1865, for recording the velocity and direction of the wind. The velocity is measured by the revolutions of four hemispherical cups on Dr. Robinson's principle, while the direction is indicated by an arrow-head, moved by a couple of fans. Both these elements are recorded continuously on a sheet of metallic paper, by the edges of brass helices moved by the force of the wind, the paper being wrapped on a horizontal cylinder which revolves by means of clockwork, once in 24 hours.

The barograph, in use since the middle of 1869, records photographically the height of the barometer on a sheet of sensitized paper attached to an upright cylinder, which revolves by clockwork once in 48 hours. The correction for temperature is ingeniously managed by means of the expansion of a bar of metal which acts on the abscissa of the recorded curve so as to prevent its being straightened except in the case of invariable temperature.

The thermographs, in use since the beginning of 1870, record the temperature of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, photographically, in precisely the same manner as the barograph.

The electrograph records, in the same manner as the magnetic instruments, the fluctuations of the electrical state of the atmosphere.

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